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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Chirag Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	21606
Center	Online	Date	10/9/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** bl eachh i'zu gSavsazh vkSj fgUnh esa Nis gSa
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh i'zu vfuok;Z gSa
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lHkh i'zuksa ds vad mldsl keusfn, x, gSa
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugha fey ldsaxA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk esa [kkyh NksM+s gq, ikB ;k mldsv'kk dks Li"V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Bes

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1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** **10**

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

The effectiveness of a democracy depends on constructive role played by opposition.

Role of opposition in India

Positive role

1. Keep checks and balances on government
2. Provide constructive criticism of policies.
3. Build consensus on national issues.
4. Stronger deliberation on laws & policies.

Negative role

1. Undue criticism of government.
2. Disruptive behaviour in Parliament.
3. Resorting to sectarian politics
4. Diverting attention from government policies.

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5. Engaging with common citizens.

6. Ensure accountability & responsibility of government

7. Constructive role in Parliamentary committees.

5. Not respecting secrecy requirement (eg:- Rafale deal)

Shadow Cabinet: It is an institution in U.K., wherein every ~~min~~ minister of government is shadowed by an opposition member.

Relevance for Indian Parliament

Yes	No
1. Effective check	1. No effective opposition currently.
2. Stable government ↳ alternate available always	2. May lead to policy paralysis.
3. Better training to opposition leaders in govt. functioning	

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2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

The Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts is one of the basic features of Indian Constitution (Keshwananda Bharati Case).

It is provided in Article 32 (Supreme Court) and Article 226 (High Courts).

Writs

Nature	Significance
Habeas Corpus (to have the body of) (ex:- Hadiya case)	- Secure individual liberty (Article 21) - Prevent illegal detention
Mandamus (we command) (ex:- instructions to CBI)	- Directing the government authorities to perform their official duties.

Prohibition	- Prevent lower courts to exceed their jurisdiction - Prevent legal error
Certiorari (certify & transfer of cases)	- To correct any error of judgement
Quo Warranto (by whose warrant)	- Prevent illegal occupation of any public office.

Conclusion

The writs play a major role in providing legal remedies for securing legal and constitutional rights of citizens.

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** **10**

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog stands for National Institute for Transforming India. It was created as a successor to erstwhile Planning Commission.

Objectives

1. To have greater role for states in planning process (cooperative federalism)

2. competitive federalism → promote competition between states.

3. To act as knowledge and innovation hub.

4. To associate outside experts in policy-making.

5. Effective monitoring of government policies & programmes.

Performance

Achievements

1. Atal Innovation mission
2. Competitive federalism
   - State of Health: Progressive India
   - Composite Water Management Index ranking of states
3. Greater States' participation

Weaknesses

1. Overlap with Inter-State Council.
2. Absenteeism of State Chief Ministers
3. No effective control over implementation.

Suggestions

1. Clear delineation of functions vis-a-vis Inter-State Council.
2. Having control over implementation.
3. More meaningful engagement with states.

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 356 of the Constitution provides for President's Rule in a State on failure of constitutional machinery.

Political class's inability in appropriate use of Article 356

1. Frequent suspensions of State governments

Ex:-
- Kerala - 1959
- 1977 - many Congress governments were suspended in States
- 1980 - many non-Congress governments were suspended in States
- J&K → frequent suspensions of State governments.

Bommai Case judgement

Cases of proper use

1. Political crisis
   - → no clear majority ⇒ no possible government
   - → no successor government after resignation
2. Constitutional crisis (Article 365)
3. Physical breakdown → willful failure to discharge duties
4. Internal sub-version → state government deliberately acting against Constitution.

Cases for improper use

1. Absence of relevant material
2. Maladministration in state
3. Political vendetta
4. Different political parties at Centre and States.
5. Dissolution without checking majority at the floor of house.

Way Forward

To bring further clarity, Sarkaria and Punnchi Commissions recommendations should be implemented.

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Press acts as "Parliament in Permanent Session".

Press-freedom & good governance

1. Bring out cases of corruption (eg:- 2G scam, CWG scam)
2. Ensure transparency & accountability
3. Bring participatory governance
4. Ensure consensus-oriented governance.
5. Make government more responsive to citizens.

6. Upholds rule of law.

7. Ensures equitable governance.

8. Makes administration more effective & efficient.

Examples

1. Right to Information.

2. Bringing out wrong-doings at Muzzafarpur & Deoria child shelter homes.

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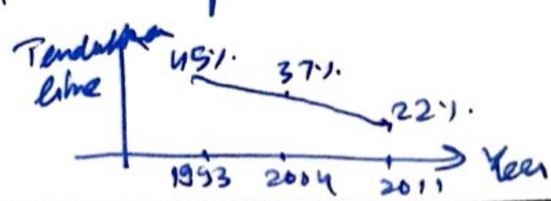
6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Currently, around 87 lakh self help groups (SHGs) are operating in the country, with around 74 lakh being exclusively women SHGs.

Success in delivering financial inclusion

1. Net annual credit offtake → Rs. 47,000 crore (NABARD)
2. SHG-Bank linkage programme
3. Kudumshree model in Kerala
4. Rani industries in Jharkhand
5. Ima market in Manipur.
6. Decline in poverty



Different approach required

Content	Problem	Suggestions
Rural growth	- No significant skill development - Lack of self-help ⇓ continued dependence on banks, NGOs & Govt. - Poor quality of assets	- Focus on Skill Development (ex:- National Rural Livelihood mission) - Gradual independence from banks & NGOs - Monitoring of assets
Women's entrepreneurship	- Small-scale enterprises - Poor credit absorption capacity - Patriarchal attitudes	- Assistance for scaling up (ex:- MUDRA Yojana) - Strengthen capacity-building - Women empowerment (ex:- Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendras)

Way Forward

It is important to take a different approach to realise the full potential of SHG movement.

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Since Independence, there has been a massive expansion in Indian education sector. The gross enrolment in higher education was 25.8 in 2017-18.

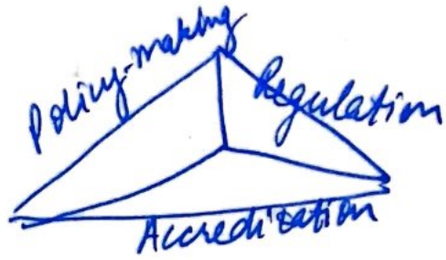
Narrow focus on higher education

1. Focus on IITs, IIMs and NITs
   ↳ Neglect of other colleges
   ⇓
   result: less than 18% of graduates are employable.

2. Regional imbalance → focus on southern states

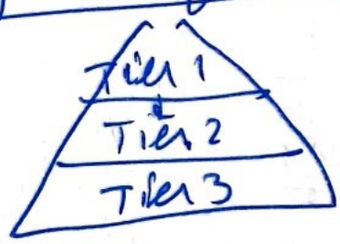
3. Weaker regulation ⇒ over-regulated & under-governed system

Regulatory scenario



Significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

1. Better academia - Industry linkage.
2. Integrated approach to teaching & research.
3. 3-tier system of universities



↑ more autonomy

4. Creation of Institutions of Eminence
5. Increase Gross Enrolment Ratio

Way Forward

1. Implement Yashpal Committee recommendations.
2. Proposed Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) is a welcome step.

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

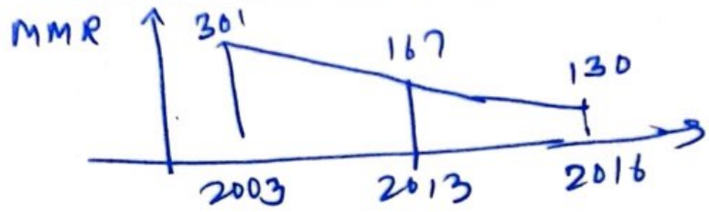
महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been granted a constitutional status through 73rd Constitutional Amedment Act.

Role in political empowerment of women

"The political power is the key to all social progress." - Dr B.R. Ambedkar.

1. ~~Rese~~ 33% reservation to women (Article 243D) (actual - 43%)
2. Promote social audit by women.
3. Capacity building of women representatives.
4. Improvement in women health indicators.



Measures suggested

1. Address pronyism (Sarpanchpati)
2. Skill development of women.
3. 3Fs to PRIs → Functions, Funds, Functionaries
4. Strengthen State Finance commissions (Article 243 I).
5. Address patriarchal attitudes (ex:- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao)
6. Empowerment of Gram Panchayats (ex:- Mission Antyodaya)
7. Implement Sumit Bose Committee recommendations.

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** **10**

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic autonomy means autonomous decision making in strategic foreign affairs. Recently, the Prime Minister called for India's strategic autonomy at Shangri La dialogue

Elements

1. Non-Aligned Movement
2. Balancing relations with China (SCO) and U.S. (Quad grouping)
3. Securing sea-lanes of communication (freedom of navigation).

4. Acting as net security provider in Indian Ocean region.
5. Calling for UNSC reforms
6. Israel Palestine dehyphenation

Criticism

1. Difficulty in balancing ties between U.S. & China.
2. Israel-Palestine conflict
3. Iran-Saudi conflict.
4. U.S. withdrawal from Iran nuclear deal.

Way Forward

India should preserve its strategic autonomy, while pursuing a multi-vectored diplomacy.

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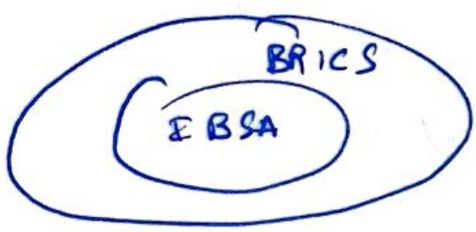
10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA : India + Brazil + South Africa

BRICS : IBSA + China + Russia



They represent two different multilateral arrangements in the context of South-South cooperation.

Differences

IBSA	BRICS
- Smaller grouping	- Larger grouping
- 3 countries are at a same page	- India's differences with Russia & China.

- All ~~support~~ are democratic countries.

- Russia & China call for greater government control. (ex:- on internet governance)

Way forward

The two groupings should be utilised for constructive multilateralism, overcoming differences.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms refer to out-of-court adjudication mechanisms.

ADR modes

- **Arbitration** : when two parties initiate a dialogue for settlement
- **Conciliation** : when a third party oversees adjudication
- **Mediation** : when a third party renders a binding award
- **Lok Adalats** : statutory ADR mechanism under Legal Services Act, 1987

→ Gram Nyayalayas : village courts → statutory (Gram Nyayalayas Act)

→ Family courts : quick settlement of family disputes (Family courts Act)

Problems faced by ADR mechanisms

1. Lack of awareness
2. Reluctance of police and prosecution to go for ADR.
3. Non-availability of lawyers in villages.
4. ADR mechanisms do not follow legal precedents.
5. Tendency to appeal against judgements in conventional courts
6. Non-availability of arbitrators.

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Suggestions

1. Implement recommendations of Law Commission's 229th and 230th reports regarding ADR.

2. Generate public awareness about ADR modes.

3. Awards of ADR mechanisms should be made binding.

4. Compulsory referral of disputes to ADR before going to conventional courts.

Way Forward

It is important to take these steps to make ADR effective and realise the goal of Article 39A of the Constitution, while ensuring speedy justice.

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Article 129 of the Constitution establishes Supreme Court as the Court of Record, that includes the power of punishment for contempt of court. It has been given a legal backing by Contempt of Courts Act, 1971.

Need for contempt power

1. To ensure credibility of judiciary
2. To preserve judicial independence
3. To ensure effective discharge of justice.
4. To prevent disruption to judicial

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functioning.

5. To ensure effective implementation of Supreme Court decrees (Article 142)

6. To ensure that all other courts and public authorities comply with Supreme Court directions (Article 141)

Need for re-look

1. To ensure judicial accountability.

2. To bring transparency to judiciary's functioning.

3. To balance freedom of speech and expression (Article 19(1)(a)) with judicial independence.

4. To prevent misuse of contempt of courts provisions.

5. To enable judiciary to focus more on legal and constitutional matters rather than routine contempt matters.

Way Forward

It is important for the judiciary to have power to punish for contempt for effective functioning. At the same time, judiciary should be ~~forth~~ forthcoming in reforming itself. The initiative to put Collegium decisions in public domain is a welcome step. The National Judicial Council (2nd ARC) should be set up for judicial accountability.

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13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

During Lok Sabha elections of 2014, around 35% of ~~cases~~ candidates had political cases registered against themselves. Criminalisation has adverse impact on the integrity of Indian political system.

Role played by the Supreme Court

1. ADR case (2002) → compulsory disclosure of criminal cases at the time of nomination.

2. Lily Thomas case → immediate disqualification on conviction.

3. Jan Chowkidaari Case → disqualification on imprisonment.

4. PUCL v. Union of India → introduction of NOTA ⇒ rejecting criminal candidates.

5. Lok Prahari case → disclosure of sources of income at the time of nomination ⇒ check on black money.

Role played by Election Commission

1. Reforms by T. N. Seshan
   ↳ Electoral Photo Identity Card ⇒ to check rigging

2. Demand for life time ban on convicted law-makers by amending Sec 8. of Representation of People Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) to check rigging by criminal elements.

4. Demand for power to de-register political parties (Sec 29A of RPA) to check malicious candidates from forming political parties.

Media Role

1. Highlighting public & political corruption
2. Generating awareness among electorate.
3. Scrutinising candidates' criminal antecedents.

Way Forward

Vohra Committee recommendations on having a Code of Conduct for political parties, in not giving tickets to criminals, should be implemented.

14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National minorities commission (NCM) is a statutory body, tasked with the protection and promotion of minority interests.

Mandate

1. To advise government on minorities welfare.
2. To ensure effective implementation of government schemes for minorities
3. To monitor the implementation of legal and constitutional safeguards for minorities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. To bring out and look into cases of injustice to minorities.

5. To present a report to President on minority affairs.

Challenges

- **Appointment**
  - politically-biased
  - nepotism
  - post-retirement nuts for bureaucrats
- **Structure**
  - overlap with other commissions (NCW, NHRC)
  - inadequate representation to civil society and minority groups
  - no liason with state minority commissions
- **Functioning**
  - no consideration of reports
  - no effective adjudicating and punishing powers
  - resource-constraints.

Suggestions

1. Appointments through a panel of ministers and leader of opposition.
2. Larger representation to civil society and minority groups.
3. Maintaining liason with state minority commissions.
4. Having a single commission for different vulnerable groups (2nd ARC).
5. Proper consideration of reports of NCM.
6. More tooth should be given to NCM.

Way Forward

The Sacchar Committee recommendations should also be implemented to safeguard minority rights, while strengthening NCM.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Lateral entry refers to inducting outside talent at senior positions in government, apart from cadre-based recruitment. Recently, government has called for lateral entry to 10 posts of Joint Secretary level.

Lateral entry: an important step

1. Bringing outside talent.
2. Increase expertise in civil services.
3. Promoting competition in bureaucracy.
4. Stronger liason with private sector

in view of minimum government and maximum governance.

5. Address shortfall in bureaucratic strength.

Lateral entry: only a small step

Challenges with lateral entry

1. May lead to atrophy of career-based civil services.

2. Impact on reservations in civil services.

3. May lead to nepotism in recruitment.

4. Private officials may face conflict of interest situations.

5. Lateral entrants do not have

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ground-level experience

Much needed reforms

1. NITI Aayog 3-year action agenda
   - HR system for govt. employees
   - longer tenure for secretaries
   - e-governance
   - outsourcing non-core functions

2. Address political interference → statutory backing for civil service boards (Gota committee).

3. Bring domain competence in civil servants (2nd ARC)

4. compulsory retirement on non-performance after 20 years of service (2nd ARC).

5. Performance-based remuneration

Way Forward

It is important to undertake these reforms to preserving the integrity of Steel Frame of Indian administration.

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

"Transformation of Aspirational Districts" programme aims to bring in development in 115 most backward districts of India.

Broad contours

1. Covers 5 sectors of development
   - → Health and nutrition
   - → Education
   - → Agriculture and water resources
   - → Basic infrastructure
   - → Financial inclusion and skill formation.

2. Monitoring will be done through

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Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Novel strategy

- Convergence → between Central, State and District authorities
- Collaboration → ~~through~~ between Prabhari officers (Joint Secretary), District Magistrates
  - → between authorities & civil society
- Competition → between states, between districts (competitive sub-federalism).

The Transformation of ~~Adm~~ Aspirational Districts is an ambitious programme. In U.N. Human Development Index 2016, India was ranked at 131,

and in Global Hunger Index, India was ranked at 100 out of 119 countries. These backwardness indicators are because of certain backward districts, that pull down overall ranking of India. Addressing backwardness in these districts will lead to overall development of the country.

Conclusion

This programme is an important step in the direction of realising a welfare state and minimising regional inequalities in accordance with Article 38 of the Constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्याँकन कीजिए।

Millenium Development goals (2000-2015) were a set of U.N. goals for development.

MDGs related to health

Goal (2000 to 2015)	India's performance
Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate	MMR in India 2001-03: 301 per 1 lakh 2011-13: 167 2014-16: 130
Reduce Infant mortality Rate	IMR in India 2014 → 40 per 1,000 2016 → 34 2019 (projected) → 28
Reduce total fertility rate	TFR in India (NFHS-IV) 2005 → 2.7 2015 → 2.2

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Relevant Sustainable Development goals (SDGs)

SDG	India's capacity
SDG - 1 - Elimination of poverty by 2030	- 62% out-of-pocket expenditure on health ⇒ 6 crore people go into poverty every year. - Action: National Health Protection Scheme (₹5 lakh insurance)
SDG - 2 - Eliminate hunger by 2030	Problem: NFHS - IV: Children in 0-5 years age Stunted → 38% Underweight - 36% } ⇒ poor health Wasted - 21% Actions: National Nutrition Mission
SDG - 3 - Universal healthcare by 2030	Problem: Doctor - patient ratio Actual → 0.7 per 1000 population WHO norm → 1 per 1000 Hospital bed - density Actual → 0.9 per 1000 WHO norm → 3.5 per 1000 Actions → National Health Policy, 2017
SDG - 5 - Gender equality	Problems - 53% women are anaemic - 35% women have low BMI Actions → Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, SABLA scheme.

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Way Forward

It is important to address various health challenges. Article 41 of the Constitution provides for public assistance in case of sickness. Article 47 calls the state for ensuring good public health. The recently unveilled National Health Policy is a welcome step in this direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

The Forest Rights Act, 2006 gives a legal recognition to rights of forest dwellers and institutionalises their age-old relationship with forests.

Recognised rights

1. Land rights → 4 acre land to every forest dwelling household, who has been using forest for at least 4 generations or 75 years from 2005.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Rights over minor forest produce such as leaves, resins, grass, gum, tendu, stems, branches.

3. ~~Secon~~ Community rights over traditional forest knowledge.

4. Community Forest Management → community participation in forest conservation.

Gaps in implementation

1. Lack of awareness about rights
2. Politician - bureaucrat - contractor nexus.
3. Smuggling of minor forest produce.
4. Damaging tribal practices (ex:- slash and burn cultivation)

Suggestions

- Economic
  - Marketing of tribal products (Ex:- Vana-Dhan Yojana)
  - address slash & burn cultivation
- Social
  - More proactive role to communities
  - preserve traditional customs
- Administrative
  - address corruption
  - prevent smuggling of minor forest produce
- Technological
  - use of RFID technology
  - GIS mapping of forests
- Legal
  - Codification of tribal laws
  - Strengthen Fifth Schedule & Sixth Schedule administration.

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19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-US ties have been constantly evolving.

Progress in India-US ties

- **Strategic**
  - Quad grouping
  - Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA)
- **Defence**
  - 2+2 dialogue
  - Signing of Communications compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA)
  - Strategic Trade Authorisation (STA)-1 status to India
- **Security**
  - anti-terrorism cooperation
  - U.S. New Security strategy "greater role for India
- **Economic**
  - IT cooperation
  - trade & investment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Connectivity → support freedom of navigation in seas.
- Multilateral cooperation → support for India's NSG membership
  - → UNSC reform
- Technological → Space cooperation (Parker Solar probe & - Aditya mission)
  - → Biotechnology, nanotechnology.
- Energy security → import of LNG
  - → Indo-U.S. Civil Nuclear Agreement

Divergences

- Trade deficit against U.S.
- Tariff wars → 25% tariffs on steel & 10% tariffs on aluminium imports by U.S.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

U.S. withdrawal from Iran nuclear deal
↳ problem for India (Chabahar port, oil imports)

CAATSA - sanctions against Russia → difficulty in buying defence equipment from Russia (ex:- S-400 systems).

U.S. withdrawal from Paris Agreement → financing issues for India.

Way Forward

It is important to address these issues through a comprehensive dialogue. Recently, held 2+2 dialogue is a welcome step in this direction.

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20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India established diplomatic relations with Israel in 1992. The de-hyphenation of India's relations with Israel vis-a-vis Palestine points towards strong bonhomie in India - Israel relations.

Differences

On national security situations

Israel	India
- Faces tougher challenge from Arab world.	- Challenge from Pakistani-sponsored terrorism.
- Militant groups - Hamas, Hezbollah.	

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On worldviews

Israel	India
- Closer relations with China	- Strategic competition with China
- Bitterness with Iran	- Stronger relations with Iran
- Closeness to U.S.	- Strategic balance between US & Russia.

No common enemies

Israel
- rivals: Iran, Saudi Arabia.
- stronger relations with China

India
Rivals: Pakistan, China.

Friends: Iran, Saudi Arabia.

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~~Despite~~ These differences have ~~led~~ ~~to~~ limited strategic reapproachment between India and Israel.

But in spite of these differences, the two countries have very close relationships. For example:-

- India-Israel Agricultural project
- BARAK-8 missile
- Heron TP UAV

Conclusion

The structural differences between India and Israel should be amicably addressed, while moving forward on areas of common interest.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	Chirag Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	21606
Center	Online	Date	11/9/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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12	15	
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14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Article 79 of the constitution establishes Parliament, as an instrument of holding executive accountable.

Decline in Parliamentary efficacy

Decline	Suggestions
Legislative control → growing use of delegated legislation	- Increase expertise in Parliament (R&D staff)
→ low productivity (average sitting per year - 70)	NCRWC: minimum 120 sittings.
→ ~~[illegible]~~ anti-defection provisions.	- ~~[illegible]~~ Dinesh Goswami Committee: final decision with President.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Executive Control	
→ Frequent promulgation of ordinances	- Limit the number of ordinances per year.
→ Majority of executive in Lok Sabha	- Law Commission (255th report) → 10th Schedule only when govt. in danger.
→ Lesser Bills referred to Parliamentary Committees (16th Lok Sabha - 28%. 15th LS - 71%.)	- More bills should be referred to Parliamentary Committees.
Financial Control	
→ Increased use of guillotine.	- Detailed scrutiny of bills
→ Clubbing of ordinary matters in money bill (Aadhar bill controversy)	- Matter sub-judice with Supreme Court.
Speaker's Role	
→ Allegations of partisanship	- Once a Speaker, always a Speaker ⇒ compulsorily resign from party membership (U.K. practice).

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act granted constitutional status to PRIs to ~~function~~ enable them to function as instruments of local self-government (Article 243G)

Evaluation

Goal post	Success	Failure
Functions	- 29 functional items in 11th Schedule	- States reluctant to transfer functions to PRIs.
Funds	- State Finance Commissions (Art. 243I) - Constitution grants them taxation powers.	- Dependence on State assistance (95% dependence) - Large untied funds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Functionaries	- Regular elections - Representation to SCs/STs.	- Inadequate training. - Ignorance & non-awareness.
Women's participation	- 33% reservation - Actual participation - 43%.	Pronyism (Sarpanchpati)
Accountability	- Social audit	- Lower awareness - Need for ombudsman
Convergence	- Integrated functioning of 3 tiers - District Planning committees.	Urban - Rural divide

Way Forward

There is a need to implement 2nd ARC & Sumit Bose committee recommendations for successful functioning of PRIs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective.

(150 words) 10

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 148 of the constitution envisages Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) to be the guardian of public purse in India.

CAG: as a conscience-keeper & watchdog

1. Audits appropriation and finance accounts of governments.
2. Performs two types of audit
   - → Legal audit → expenditure by legal principles
   - → Proprietary audit → efficiency in expenditure.

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3. Acts as a friend and guide for Public Accounts Committee

4. Audits the accounts of public enterprises and various state agencies.

Making auditing process more effective

P. H. Appleby has criticised CAG office in India.

Criticism	Suggestion
- Leads to policy paralysis	- Focus on departmental audit.
- Only IAS officers	- More representation to audit department officers
- Not comptroller (only auditor)	- Give comptroller function to CAG
- Lack of expertise	- Specialised auditing agencies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

As per Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), 69% of funding of national parties between 2004 and 2014 was from unknown ~~sources~~ sources.

Electoral Bond Scheme

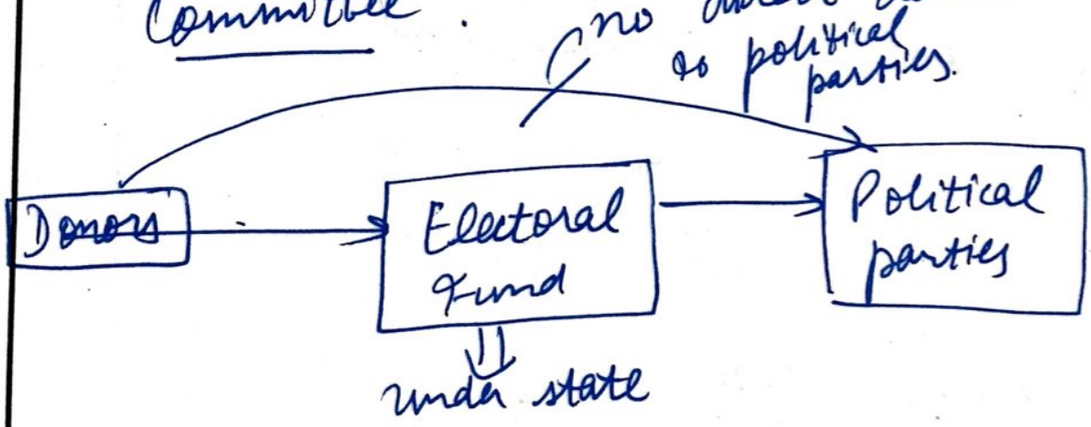
It was announced in Union Budget 2017-18. Through this scheme, the donors can buy electoral bonds through banks and contribute to political parties, while maintaining anonymity. It reduces cash-based political donations.

At odds with transparency

The anonymity clause under Electoral Bond scheme goes against transparency. There is also a concern that black money may simply be routed through electoral bond route.

Way Forward

It is important to implement State funding of political parties, as recommended by Indrajit Gupta Committee.



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5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India.
(150 words) 10

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

lobbying refers to pressure groups trying to persuade authority for their interests.

Pressure groups
- Electioneering
- lobbying
- Propagandizing.

Need to regulate lobbying

1. To prevent policy paralysis
2. To prevent conflict of interest.
3. To strengthen corporate governance.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. To maintain a working relationship between pressure groups & Govt.

5. To provide a meaningful dialogue process.

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6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Right to Information Act, 2005 marks a watershed in ushering transparency in governance in India.

Much to be desired

- **Citizens**
  - Only 30% citizens are aware of RTI (PUCL survey)
  - harassment of information seekers
- **Public authorities**
  - no proper record-keeping
  - no proactive disclosure of information
  - impacted by frivolous RTI requests
- **Information Commissions**
  - large vacancies (100% vacancy in some states)
  - more than 23,000 appeals pending in CIC.

Environment of Secrecy → Official Secrets Act
→ oath of Secrecy.

Recent amendment proposals

- To enable Central government to decide service conditions of information Commissioners.

Criticism

1. Currently CIC enjoys status of Chief Election Commissioner ⇒ independence
↳ with current proposal, he would become prone to political interference.

2. Against federalism ⇒ Centre to determine conditions of SICs.

3. Against pre-~~consultative~~ consultation policy - legislation

Way Forward

Implement 2nd ARC recommendations to make RTI more effective.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 words) 10

Article 16(4A) provides for reservations in promotions to socially and economically backward classes of citizens with consequential seniority.

Evolution

- Indira Sawney Case (1993) → Supreme Court prohibited reservation in promotions
- 77th Constitutional Amendment → Article 16(4A) ⇒ reservation in promotions
- 85th CAA → reservation with consequential seniority
- Nagraj Case judgement → promotion only when
  - Maintenance of efficiency (Art. 335)
  - Backwardness of caste
  - poor representation of caste

  } quantifiable data.

Supreme Court (2018) → allowed reservation in promotion within the confines of law

Ability to meet objectives of social justice

1. Promotes affirmative action for upliftment of weaker sections (Art. 46).

2. Brings true Swaraj (Gandhi)

Way Forward

The focus should be on increasing representation of SCs/STs at recruitment stage itself, while maintaining efficiency of administration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

According to Global Food Hunger Index, India has been ranked at 100 out 119 countries.

India produces enough food

- Green Revolution ⇒ self-sufficiency in food production
- 2017-18: foodgrain production was 284 million tonnes ⇓ enough to feed our population.

Not all get enough food

State of Food Security & Nutrition in the World Report → India has 19 crore malnourished people.

Reasons

- Gender-inequality → 53% women are anaemic
- Caste-inequality → SCs/STs → do not get adequate food
- Poor sanitation ⇒ infectious diseases
  poor ~~abs~~ utility of food
- Poor diet quality → carbohydrate-centric
- Large income inequalities → Oxfam report top 1% earners own 83% of national wealth
- Corruption → PDS shops do not function effectively
- Mistargeting → exclusion & inclusion errors in PDS.

Major Interventions

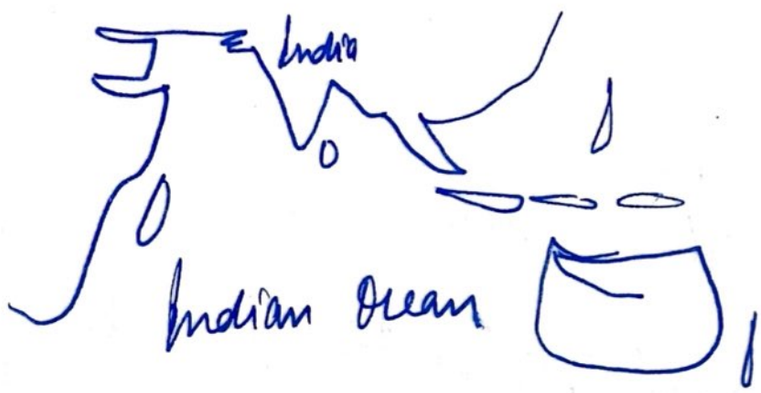
- Food Security Act, 2013
- Integrated Child Development Services
- National Nutrition Mission
- National Nutrition Strategy
- Public Distribution System
- Mid-Day meals
- Eat Right Movement
- Aanchal Banks (milk-banks) (Rajasthan).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian Ocean is a part of India's extended neighbourhood.



For Economic Dialogue

- Large traffic
  - 1/3rd of global cargo traffic
  - (1/2) of global container shipments
  - 2/3rd of global oil shipments
- Blue economy
  - fisheries
  - India got right to explore polymetallic nodules in Central Indian Ocean.

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Social dialogue

- People-to-people contacts
- Human development (eg:- India's ITEC programme)
- Tele-medicine & Tele-education

Cultural dialogue

- Reviving old trade routes
- Using India's soft power (films, demonary, festivals, diaspora).

Conclusion

Indian Ocean diplomacy of India is in line with SAGAR principle (Security And Growth for All in the Region).

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10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy.

(150 words) 10

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India would be the worst sufferer from climate change, along with many developing countries.

Shift in India's climate change negotiation stance

1. Focus on mitigation & adaptation.
2. Emphasis on Common But Differentiated Responsibilities with Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)

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3. Ambitious domestic action

- NDCs
- National Action Plan on Climate Change
- focus on renewable energy (175 GW by 2022)
- Afforestation → increase in green cover

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11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Article 280 of the Constitution deals with the Finance Commission.

Constitutional role of Finance Commission

1. To recommend the distribution between Union and States of the net divisible pool of taxes with the Union.

2. To recommend the allocation of funds of such pool to each state.

3. To recommend measures to augment finances of Panchayats

in light of State Finance commissions' recommendations.

4. To make recommendations on any other matter referred to it by President.

Issues with Terms of Reference (ToR) of 15th Finance Commission

The ToR include consideration of population figures of 2011 Census in allocation to states. The Southern states including Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka are opposing this term as they have been successful in population control

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measures. Population figure of 2011 Census would lead to lesser devolution of funds to these States, ~~while~~ thus effectively penalising them for controlling population. On the other hand, it would reward those states, that have not been effective in population control.

Way Forward

The Centre should take the view of all concerned stakeholders. Analysts also argue that backward States such as U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, having larger populations, need focussed attention and hence more funding. The F.C. should also recommend on improving financial management in these States.

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12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The constitution of India is an amalgamation of diverse set of values, while incorporating best principles from each value-system.

Synthesis in Indian Constitution

Indian values

- Unity in diversity
  - minority rights (Art. 29, 30)
  - federalism (basic feature)
- Space for religion
  - Secularism (Art. 25-28)
  - Personal laws
- Respect for nature
  - Article 48A (respect for nature)
  - Article 48 (prevent cattle slaughter)
  - Article 51A (compassion for living beings)

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- Ashoka's Dhamma
  - Respect for elders (Art 41)
  - International peace (Art. 51)
- Respect for women
  - Article 15(3)
  - Article 51A (respecting women)

Democratic movements

- Universal Adult Franchise → Articles 325 & 326
- Parliamentary government
  - Article 79
  - Collective responsibility of executive (Art. 75)
- Fundamental Rights
  - Part III
  - Equality, Freedom, Religion, against exploitation
- Republic
  - equality of status
  - no privileged class

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Socialist

- Justice → Social, economic & political
  → Preamble
- DPSPs → Article 38: minimise inequalities
  → Article 39: prevent concentration of wealth

Independence movement

- Gandhian values → Panchats (Art. 40, Part IX)
  → upliftment of SCs/STs (Art. 15(4), 16(4), 46)
- Welfare state → Article 38, 41, 48
- Liberty → liberty of thought, belief, faith and expression

Conclusion

Indian Constitution adopts the best elements of different value systems and adapts them to Indian conditions.

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13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The independent judiciary is one of the basic features of Indian Constitution (Keshwananda Bharati case).

Importance of independent judiciary

1. To uphold citizens' fundamental rights. (Part III).

2. To maintain federal structure

3. To function without any biases and prejudices.

4. To ensure effective justice delivery

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5. To uphold Rule of Law.

6. To maintain a balanced institutional set up and separation of powers. (Delhi Laws Case)

Safeguards to ensure judicial independence

1. Article 50 : separation of judiciary and executive.

2. Article 121 : judges conduct cannot be discussed in Parliament.

3. Appointments : by President after consultation with judiciary (Article 124)
   ↳ Collegium system (third Judges case)

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4. Security of tenure → judges to be removed only in a prescribed manner (Article 124) (Judges Enquiry Act)

5. Ban on pleading post-retirement.

6. Expenditure charged on Consolidated Fund of India / State.

7. Conditions cannot be varied to disadvantage after appointment.

8. Supreme Court is a Court of Record and has Contempt powers (Article 129)

9. Supreme Court laws to be binding on all authorities (Article 141)

Conclusion

The independence of judiciary is necessary to uphold Rule of Law and Constitutional principles.

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14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Federalism is one of the basic feature of Indian Constitution.

Maturing of Indian federalism

- Economic management
  - NITI Aayog : Cooperative federalism
  - Competitive federalism
  - 14th Finance Commission => greater devolution
- Political management
  - Bommai case judgement ⇓ no misuse of Art. 156 (President's Rule)
  - Special provisions (Article 370, 371 to 371J)
  - Inter-State Council (Art. 263)

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Structural problems still remain

- Role of Governor
  - Partisan role
  - Imposition of President's Rule (Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh)
  - Reservation of State bills for President ⇒ no time limit for decision-making
- Financial problems
  - Controversy over terms of reference of 15th Finance Commission
  - Poor utilisation capacity of states
  - Continued dependence of Central devolution
- Inter-state issues
  - Delays in resolution of inter-state disputes (Cauvery, Beas)
  - Non-functional zonal councils.
- Para-diplomacy
  - Lesser role for States in foreign affairs

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Role of All-India Services
- Subordinate position of State Civil services
- AIS as instrument of central control

Local governance
- Inadequate autonomy in terms of 3Fs.
  - Functions
  - Funds
  - Functionaries

Legislative councils
- Ad-hoc creation (Article 169)
- act as back-door entry for defeated politicians.

Way Forward

It is important to address these structural problems in line with the recommendations of Punchi Commission report

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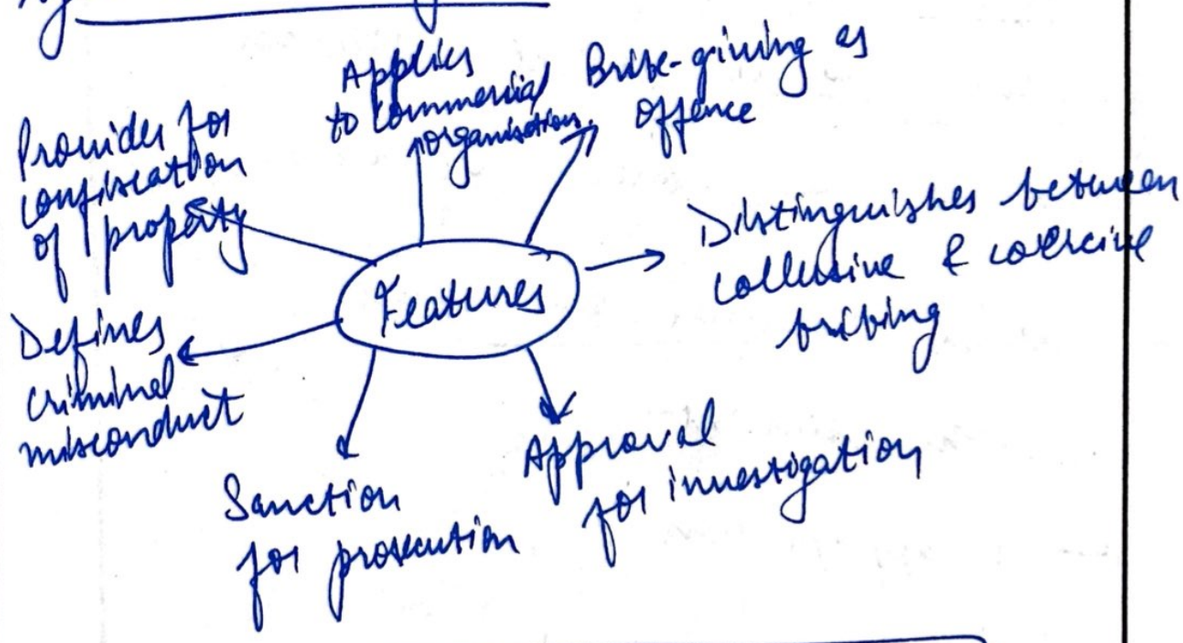
15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2018 seeks to amend 1988 Act, so as to ~~ma~~ bring it in line with United Nations Convention Against Corruption.



Balance between overzealousness & stringent action

Don't write anything thi margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Protects against coercive bribe-giving, if matter is reported within 7 days.

2. Approval of appropriate authority is required to begin investigation against public servants → to shield against undue harassment.

3. Sanction required for prosecution → to protect against harassment to honest officials.

4. Defines criminal misconduct by a public servant
   - → misappropriation of public property
   - → Disproportionate assets

   } → removes ambiguity

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5. Applies to commercial organisations to check corporate frauds.

6. Provides for time-bound trials.

7. Stringent punishments including confiscation of property.

Conclusion

This Amendment strikes a fine balance between enforcement overzealousness and need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. There is also a need to address political corruption in the union law commission's 255th report.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The voluntary sector refers to non-governmental organisation (NGOs). Currently around 33 lakh NGOs are functioning in the country.

Issues with voluntary sector

1. Lack of accountability (ex:- Muzaffarpur & Deoria shelter home cases).

2. Non-transparent funding

3. Acting against national interests (ex:- as front groups for Maoists)

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4. Lack of credibility.

5. Resource - constraints (populer unwillingness to donate).

6. Inadequate liason with government authorities.

7. Man-power constraints (unwillingness to work in rural areas).

8. Caste issues → at village level
→ difficult to mobilise SCs.

Need for national accreditation agency

1. To provide certification to NGOs.

2. To ensure their accountability

3. To increase credibility in public-eyes

4. To establish working relationship

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with government.

5. Bring transparency (accreditation to be based on transparent disclosures)

Way Forward

There is a need to implement the recommendations of a High Powered Committee in line with National Policy on Voluntary Sector.

1. Set NITI Aayog as nodal agency between voluntary sector & Govt.
2. To reduce human interface between Govt. & NGOs.
3. Rationalise registration procedures
4. Transparency in funding

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

"Mata Pita Guru Deivam" (Mother, Father and Teacher are gods).

Teacher plays an important role in the life of children, including determining their learning outcomes.

Importance of teacher	: learning outcomes

1. To impart correct subject knowledge.
2. To bring innovative methods of learning
3. To make correct assessment of child's learning ability.
4. To motivate the children to learn.

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5. To use right methods of pedagogy.

Problems in teacher training system

1. Poor subject knowledge

Direct B.Ed ~~to teo~~ (after 12th class) with no subject knowledge

⇓

12th pass teacher is eligible to teach up to 8th class

2. No updation

Teachers do not update themselves with new subject trends.

3. Quantity issues

- inadequate trainers
- inadequate training institutions.

4. Quality issues

- ~~No~~ ~~ta~~ Outdated training curriculum

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↳ NO training in child psychology.

Way Forward

1. Use of Information Technology in teaches training.

2. Bring on subject specialisation in teachers' training.

3. Constant interaction among teachers
   ⇒ for constant updation.

4. Increase public expenditure on teacher training.

5. Updation of ~~tea~~ training curriculum.

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18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 47 of the constitution directs the State to improve public health.

In this direction, Government has ~~A~~ announced Ayusman Bharat programme.

Ayushman Bharat

- 1.5 lakh health & wellness centres
  - focus on preventive care
  - improve diagnostic facilities in primary health centres
- National Health Protection Scheme
  - Rs. 5 lakh insurance to 10 crore families
    ⇓
    reduce out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare.
  - focus on secondary & tertiary healthcare

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Likely obstacles

Health & Wellness Centres

Challenges	Counter-Argument
Inadequate doctors (61% of PHCs have 1 doctor each)	- National Medical Commission Bill ⇒ address shortage of doctors - ~~Incentives to be provided to serve in PHCs.~~
Non-availability in rural areas (only 20% of PHCs are in villages)	- Incentives to be provided to doctors to serve in rural areas. - Integration of AYUSH doctors.
- Poor infrastructure (only 30% of PHCs have sufficient medicinal stock)	- Infrastructure of PHCs to be improved
Low focus on non-communicable diseases.	- Adequate emphasis to be laid on NCDs & preventive care.

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National Health Protection Scheme

Challenges	Counter - arguments
- Private doctors may prescribe unnecessary medicines & high costs	- Well - defined packages under NHPS
- Possibility of collusion between insurance companies and hospitals	- Strict monitoring. - Prescribed guidelines.
- Inadequate tertiary healthcare in small cities in govt. hospitals.	- PPP mode ↳ healthcare to be provided in private hospitals.
- Inadequate public health insurance coverage	- It seeks to increase coverage to include 50 more people

Conclusion
Ayushman Bharat is a welcome step in realising Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-3 (universal healthcare)

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19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

China is pursuing ~~cheq~~ cheque-book diplomacy in Africa, which India cannot match realistically.

But India is increasing its diplomatic profile in Africa in diverse ways.

Diverse ways

- Soft loans
  - grants
  - lower rate of interests
- Human development
  - Pan-Africa project
    - tele-medicine
    - tele-education
  - India's ITEC programme
  - Scholarships to African students

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Joint collaborations
  - TEAM-9 (with 8 resource rich west African countries)
  - SITA (Securing India's Trade & Investment in Africa)
- Soft power
  - Guiding democratic setups.
  - South-South Cooperation
- People-to-people ties
  - Indian diaspora in Africa
  - African students in India
- Skill Development
  - Solar Mamas (training in solar power)
- Connectivity
  - Asia-Africa Growth Corridor
- Net Security Provider
  - Countering piracy off Somalian coast
  - Participation in UN Peacekeeping missions

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Multilateral cooperation → UNSC reforms
→ African Development Bank meeting held at Gandhinagar.

Way Forward

The Africa and India share a common history and can collaborate to achieve sustainable development. India is continuously enhancing its diplomatic profile in Africa.

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

Recently U.S. has put sanctions on Iran and Russia through CAATSA (countering America's Adversaries through ~~Trade~~ Sanctions Act).

Impact on India

1. Impact on oil imports from Iran (~~order already~~
   ↳ increase in domestic import bill
   ↳ increase in oil prices
2. Impact on India's connectivity projects through Iran
   ↳ Chabahar port

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↳ Ashgabat agreement
↳ International North-South Transit Corridor Project

3. Impact on defence imports from Russia (eg:- S-400 systems).

4. Impact on India's strategic partnership model of defence manufacturing.

5. Impact on India-Russia trade ties.

6. Difficulty in balancing ties between Russia & U.S.

Shielding India's strategic interests

1. Reduce oil dependence
   ↳ Renewable energy (175GW by 2022)
   ↳ Biofuels → National Biofuels Policy.

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↳ Electric vehicles (FAME)

2. Maintain strategic autonomy (Shangri La dialogue)

3. Dialogue with U.S. (2+2 dialogue)

4. Alternate (non-dollar) payment mechanisms with Iran

Conclusion

It is important to take these steps to maintain India's strategic autonomy and shield India's strategic interests.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

Name of Candidate	Chirag Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	21606
Center	Delhi	Date	16/9/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
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2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
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3. **All questions are compulsory.**
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4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
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6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
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7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   !" #$%(") *Q P@K=" 6$ " #SV5" , (" 24" (" &S" \ #" , " (T" I / ". %OE

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में ख़राब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

Currently, around 67% of litigation in Indian courts is because of poor land records & infirmity of land titles.

Importance of addressing this problem

1. To improve agricultural productivity (no land records ⇒ no access to credit).
2. To promote ease of doing business (contract enforcement - India ranked at 164).
3. To reduce litigation in courts (3 crore cases pending).
4. To promote effective leasing of land.

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5. To enable effective compensation for land ~~acq~~ acquisition.

Suggestions

1. Move from presumptive to conclusive titling system.
2. Modernisation of land records using digital technologies (eg:- Bhoomi project in Karnataka).
3. Enact land titling Act (eg:- in Rajasthan)
4. Use modern technologies such as Blockchain (eg:- in Andhra Pradesh) for land records.
5. Liberalise land leasing laws.
6. Integration of textual & spatial land records.

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2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector?

(150 Words) 10

अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्रक में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं।

According to Economic Survey 2017-18, infrastructure development in India requires $4.5 trillion by 2040.

Features of infrastructure sector: financing challenge

1. Long gestation period ⇒ delayed returns on investment.

2. High risks involved (ex:- toll collection risks, inflation risks).

3. Large capital requirement ⇒ difficult to mobilise

4. Procedural issues ⇒ cost overruns due

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to delays.

5. Low user charges ⇒ difficulty in recovering returns.

Measures taken

1. Issuing of municipal bonds for urban infrastructure.

2. FASTags ⇒ for easy collection of toll tax.

3. Innovative PPP models
   - ↳ Hybrid Annuity model
   - ↳ Toll Operate Transfer model

4. Creation of Rs. 40,000 crore National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIF)

5. Measures taken to increase State Revenues (Goods & Service Tax, demonetisation)

Way forward

It is important to implement Deepak Parekh committee recommendations to increase infrastructure financing.

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3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? **(150 Words) 10**

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

The success of Digital India mission depends on the health of India's electronics manufacturing ecosystem.

Favourable circumstances

1. Rising incomes
2. Rising aspirations of neo-middle class.
3. Digital India push by government.
4. Growing demand for electronic gadgets.

Unable to respond

1. Growing import dependence.

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2. Low domestic manufacturing.

~~Current capacity~~
- Current industry size : $ 75 billion
- Requirement by 2020: $ 400 billion

⇓

shortfall of domestic manufacturing

Reasons

1. Inverted duty structure → favourable to manufacturing ~~for~~ items' imports.
2. Weak R&D base (just 0.6-0.7% of public expenditure).
3. Poor economies of scale due to small-sized firms.
4. Increased competition in international markets, particularly from China.

Steps needed

1. Tax incentives needed.
2. ~~for~~ Improve R&D ecosystem.
3. Skill development in electronics sector.
4. Creation of electronics clusters (ex:- Greater Noida, Lucknow, Bangalore).

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4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it.
(150 Words) 10

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर दर्ज करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

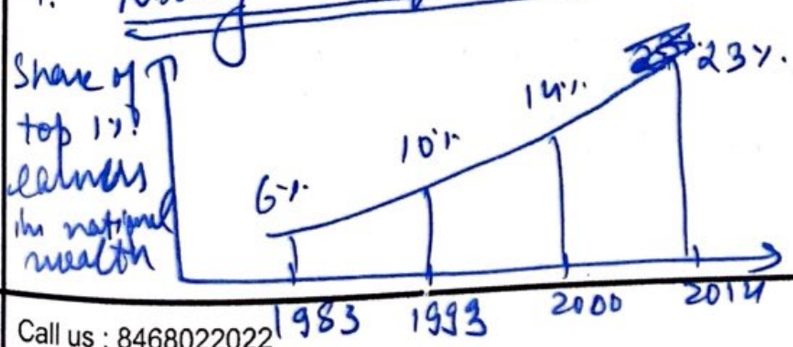
Post economic reforms, India has seen an increase in economic growth rates.

	1965-1990	1990-2015
Economic growth rate (average)	4.1%	6.3%

In the post-reforms period, although poverty ratio has declined, absolute number of poors remain very high (1 in 5 of world's poor are in India).

Reasons for this paradox

1. Rising inequalities : Thomas Pickety's report



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2. Jobless growth (rate of employment growth → less than 2% per annum).

3. Regional imbalances → 70% of India's exports come from 5 States (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Telangana) ⇒ poverty in hinterland states.

4. Social inequalities → high poverty rates in villages, among Muslims, SCs, STs.

2011: Tendulkar poverty ratio

Overall: 22%, villages: 25%, SCs: 29%, STs: 43%, Muslims: 25%.

Way Forward

1. Focus on backward regions (eg:- 115 districts in Aspirational Districts Programme)

2. Creation of jobs (focus on labour intensive sectors such as textile, footwear).

3. Strengthen anti-poverty schemes such as MGNREGA, NRLM, PDS.

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5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**
इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिंसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

Regime of permanent surpluses

- Excessive sugarcane production (377 MT in 2016-17)
  - problem for sugar industries
- Large post-harvest losses.

Time to remove commodities from ESA

Yes

- To prevent wastage
- To provide marketing freedom to farmers.

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No

- To control price rises.
- To ensure food security.

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6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Forest Policy (1988) replaced 1952 policy with a view to improve forest conservation.

NFP 1988: visionary in scope & ambition

1. To bring 33% of country's geographical area under tree & forest cover.
2. To initiate Joint Forest Management through local community involvement.
3. To preserve traditional knowledge of forest dwellers.
4. To integrate forest and wildlife management.
5. To strengthen legal and regulatory

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measures for forest protection.

6. To prevent smuggling & poaching activities in forest.

Achievement

Forest & tree cover has increased from 19% in 1988 to 24.4% in 2018 (ISFR - 2018).

Need for new forest policy

1. Adopt ecosystem & landscape approach to forest protection.
2. Integrate climate change concerns in forest management.
3. To promote sustainable use of wood.
4. To encourage commercial utilisation of forest products.
5. Shift from Joint Forest Management to Community Forest Management.

Way Forward

The new forest policy (draft) seeks to incorporate this approach in forest conservation.

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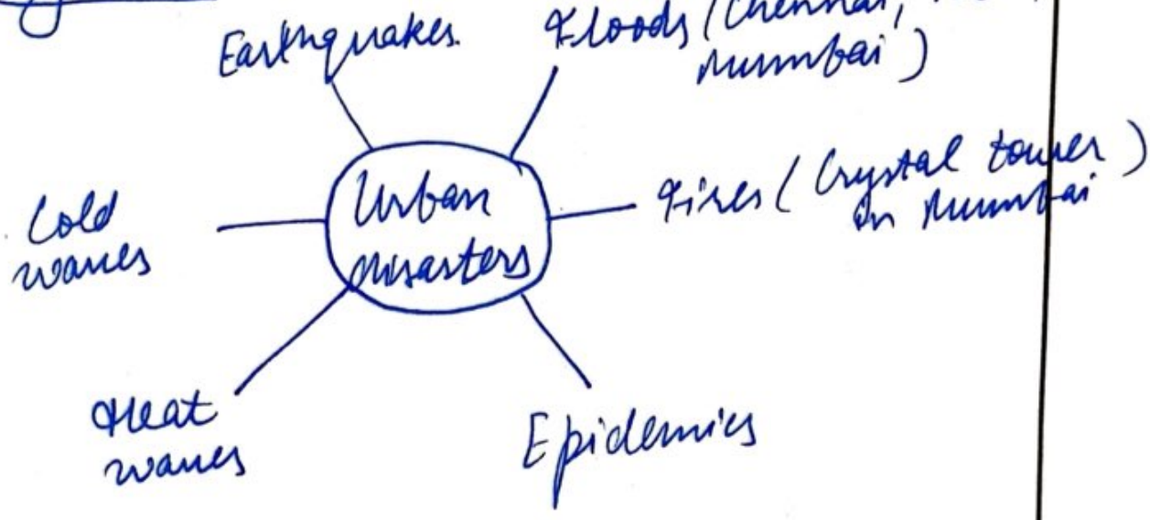
7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. (150 Words) 10

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

As per Census 2011, 31% of India's population is urban and it is expected to grow up to 40% by 2030.



Increasing vulnerability

Floods	- Examples - Chennai (Dec 2015), Mumbai (June 2018) - Reasons → poor drainage; unplanned expansion; encroachment into wetlands (ex:- Mithi river in Mumbai)

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Fires	- Diffused settlements (ex:- slums) - Poor regulations (ex:- Uphaar Cinema tragedy).
Epidemics	- Poor sanitation conditions. - Poor healthcare system. - Examples → Dengue & Chikungunya in Delhi
Earthquakes	- No enforcement of building bye-laws - Ex:- Bhuj earthquake
Extreme weather	- Death of homeless people (117 lakh homeless people in India)

Suggested measures

Structural	Non-structural
1. Wetlands conservation. 2. Urban planning. 3. Disaster-resilient buildings. 4. Well-functioning drainage system	1. Strict enforcement of Zoning regulations & bye-laws. 2. Effective early warning system 3. Well-functioning healthcare system. 4. Increased insurance coverage.

Way Forward

It is important to address urban vulnerabilities in line with Sendai framework and SDG-11.

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8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. **(150 Words) 10**

डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके फॉरेंसिक अनुप्रयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी (प्रयोग और लागू होना) विनियमन विधेयक, 2018 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

DNA profiling: It is the process of ascertaining the identity of an individual using his DNA samples.

Forensic application

1. To establish the identity of criminals.
2. To establish paternity of an individual.
3. To identify dead bodies post-disaster.
4. To trace evolutionary relationships
5. To improve the quality of police investigation.

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DNA Technology (Use & Application) Regulation Bill, 2018

Provisions	Significance
Establish DNA Protection Authority	- Better regulation of DNA Profiling technology.
Establish DNA Banks	- Secured storage of DNA data.
Specifies purpose limitation (criminal investigation	- Ensures privacy of individual - Prevents misuse of DNA data.
Sun-set clause (deletion of DNA data)	- Prevents unnecessary profiling of an individual.

Way Forward

It is a right step in the direction of regulated DNA profiling. The recommendations of Law Commission's 271st report should also be considered

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9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. **(150 Words) 10**

ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue Water Capability refers to the capability of navy to undertake security operations in high seas away from Indian Ocean.

Measures taken

1. Control of Duqm port in Oman.
2. Access to Changi Naval base in Singapore.
3. Having nuclear submarines (SSBN) (eg:- INS Arihant)
4. Aircraft carriers (eg:- INS Vikrant)
5. LEMOA & COMCASA agreements with USA.

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6. Reciprocal Logistics Support agreement with France.

Why Forward

Indian Navy needs to act as the net security provider in the region and beyond.

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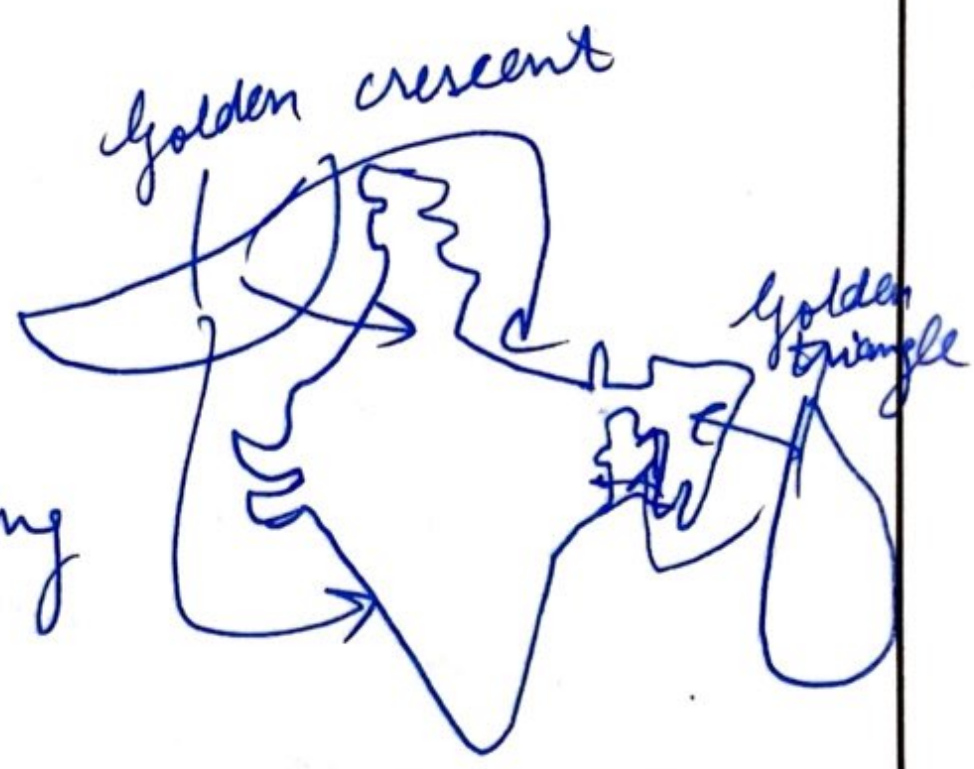
10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Drug trafficking is a major problem to India, particularly for India's security.

Factors

1. Geographical
↳ situated between two opium producing regions



2. Border-related factors
↳ porous borders
↳ Free movement Regime along Myanmar border
} ⇒ easy narcotics smuggling.

3 Social factors → easy availability of drug couriers (ex:- Tharu tribals along Nepal border).

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4. Economic factors → jobless growth → vulnerability of youth to drug addiction (eg:- in Punjab).

5. Technological factors → use of Pakistani SIM cards by drug traffickers to evade Indian agencies.

Steps taken

1. Project Sunrise → to address drug addiction problem in northeast
2. Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) → to strengthen border security.
3. Bilateral agreements with Myanmar, Bangladesh, Afghanistan → to check narcotics smuggling.
4. Punjab → death penalty for drug peddlers

Way forward

It is important to focus on rehabilitation of drug addicts. Madhukar Gupta committee recommendations to strengthen border security (Pakistan) should be implemented.

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11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term?

(250 Words) 15

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Global crude oil prices have been increasing sharply over recent months.

Effect on Indian economy

Economic Survey 2017-18 : $ 10 per barrel increase in oil prices leads to

1. 0.2-0.3 percentage points decrease in GDP growth rate
2. 1.7 percentage points increase in WPI.
3. $ 10 billion increase in Current Account Deficit

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Needed steps

- **Diversify fuel basket**
  - Renewable energy (175GW target by 2022
  - Biofuels (National Biofuels Policy)
  - Electric vehicles (FAME)
  - Nuclear energy (63GW target by 2032)
- **Diversify import sources**
  - Import of LNG from U.S.
  - hydrocarbon exploration in Vietnam
  - Partnership with Central Asian countries
- **International cooperation**
  - Opposing Asian Premium charged by OPEC countries
- **Unconventional energy**
  - Policy framework on unconventional resources (shale gas, coal bed methane, gas hydrates

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Promote energy efficiency

- Promote inland waterways.
  Per litre fuel → distance covered
  Road → 25 km
  Rail → 85 km
  IW → 104 km
  } NITI Aayog
- National LED Programme
- Jump from BS IV to BS VI standards by April 2020.

Way Forward

It is important to shield Indian economy against rising oil prices, while providing energy access to all in line with SDG-7 (Affordable & Clean Energy to All).

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12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

(250 Words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्रक की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्रक में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

India has 54% population below 25 years of age. To productively employ this young workforce, we need to create 11.5 crore jobs over the next decade.

In this content, skill development becomes very important.

Current skill development scenario

1. Only 2% of workforce has undergone formal skill training.
2. Less than 18% graduates are employable.

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Role of private sector in skill development

1. Sector Skill Councils → to design skill curriculum with private sector involvement.

2. Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana
To provide industry-relevant apprenticeship training to youth.

3. Recognition of Prior Learning
→ recognition & certification of informal skills to work in private sector.

4. Women Wizards Tech Programme
NASSCOM initiative for skill development of women in IT sector.

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Criticism

1. The skilling has to be done in requirements of the economy.
2. Private sector should ~~sto~~ not discriminate on the basis of caste or gender. (inclusiveness).
3. Skills upgradation should be a continuous exercise and not a one-time task.

Measures needed

Oversight	Financing
1. Regular inspections	1. Provide affordable loans to MSMEs to facilitate skilling (ex:- MUDRA)
2. Target-oriented approach.	2. Strengthen venture capital ecosystem.
3. Clear mechanisms of accountability.	3. Role of bigger corporates in financing.
4. Transparency in designing curriculum.	
5. Participation of all stakeholders	

Way Forward

To further strengthen skill development ecosystem, we need to implement the recommendations of Sharda Prasad committee.

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13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. **(250 Words) 15**

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

Currently the Indian e-commerce industry is valued at $ 25 billion and is expected to grow to $ 200 billion by 2025.

Need for regulation

Challenge	Measures in draft e-commerce policy
- Inadequate investment	- Attracting FDI in e-commerce through liberalised FDI norms.
- Information asymmetry.	- Clear information to be provided to customers. - Transparent disclosure of information

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Predatory pricing	- Promotes aggregator model - 25% cap on stock of a particular seller.
Protecting physical retailers	- Encourages procurement from indigenous retailers. - Indian shopkeepers are encouraged to integrate.
Protecting customers' interests	- Effective grievance redressal mechanism. - In line with Customers Protection Act.
Privacy issues	- Policy seeks to safeguard individual privacy. - In line with B N Srikrishna committee recommendations
Data localization	- A copy of data to be stored within India. - Sensitive data to be stored only in India.
Level playing field	- Establishes a level playing field between small & large players

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Challenges

- **Infrastructural** → poor digital infrastructure
  → digital divide (only 15% households have active internet connections)
- **Logistics** → high logistics costs + congestion (14% of GDP)
  ↳ long-delivery times
- **Regulatory** → no dedicated regulator for e-commerce sector
- **Legal** → no dedicated law for e-commerce (only IT Act contains few provisions)
- **Societal** → affinity to ~~buy~~ not buy online (perception issue)

Way Forward

The e-commerce sector should aim for inclusive development, for example, through Mahila-e-Haat.

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14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

The dairy sector contributes to 26% of agricultural GDP and employs 8% of population.

Importance

1. Additional incomes to farmers (doubling farmers income by 2022)
2. Labour-intensive → address disguised unemployment in agriculture.
3. Food & nutritional security → milk & its products are a rich source of calcium, proteins.
4. Women empowerment → 71% of dairy workforce comprises of women.

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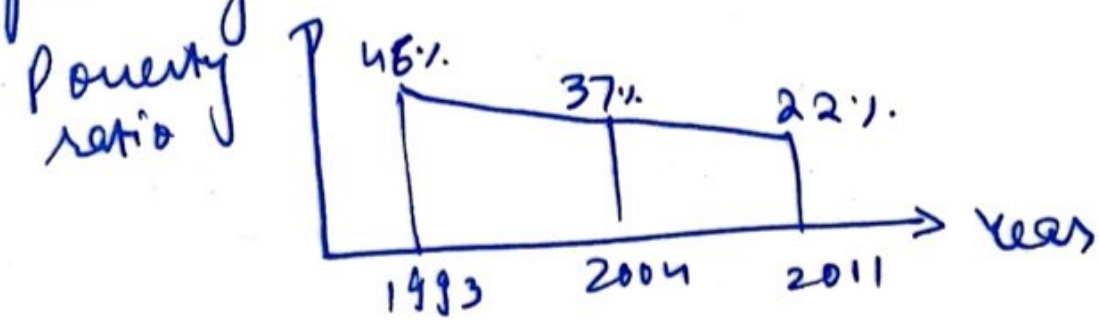
Achievements

1. Increase in milk production → at 165 million tonnes (2017-18), India is the largest milk producer.

2. Successful cooperative movement (ex:- Amul)

3. Established forward linkages with food processing industry (ex:- Nestle).

4. Socio-economic development in rural areas. For ex:- decline in poverty levels.



5. Contributed towards women empowerment.

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Problems

- no cold storage
- poor skills.
- Vulnerability of cattle to diseases
- large wastage
- inaccessibility to artificial insemination
- Low productivity

Is over-production responsible

Yes

1. Large wastage
2. Lower consumption
3. Low per cattle productivity

No

1. Challenge is due to poor infrastructure.
2. Production is needed to meet nutritional security.

Solutions

- Development of Indigenous breeds.
- Spread the reach of artificial insemination.
- Skill development.

Steps taken

- National Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development Programme
- Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund.

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15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile & Apparels contributes around 6% to manufacturing GDP of the country.

Potential of textile & apparels sector

1. Job creation → 80 times more labour-intensive than capital goods sector.

2. Export-potential → as China is increasing wages and ceding market, scope exists for increasing India's exports in this sector.

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3. Women empowerment → 76% of workforce in this sector comprises of women.

Challenges

1. Informalisation → 83% of firms in textiles sector operate in informal sector.

2. Small-size → small firms in this sector account for 70% of employment, but only 12% of manufacturing output.

3. Low labour productivity → $\frac{1}{3}$rd of that in China.

4. Regulatory cholesterol → cumbersome labour laws.

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5. Inadequate capital availability.
6. Outdated technology
7. Lack of skill development
8. High logistics costs (14% of GDP)
9. Losing exports market to Bangladesh and vietnam.

Steps taken

1. Special package (Rs. 6000 crore) for textile sector.
2. SAATHI (Scheme for Accelerated Adoption of Advanced Technologies to help Small Industries).
3. Power Tex - to promote powerloom sector.
4. Introduction of fixed-term employment.
5. Rationalisation of labour laws in 4 codes.
6. MUDRA Yojana → for capital availability.

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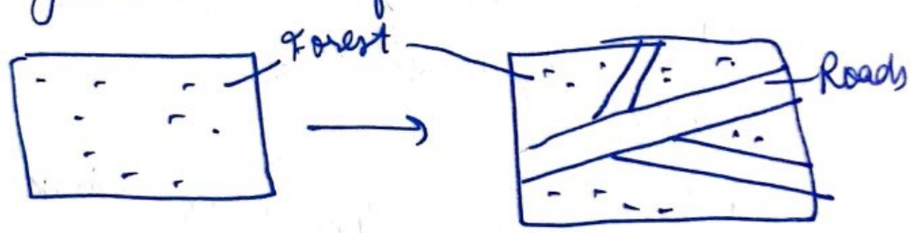
16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India hosts 8% of world's species biodiversity and is one of the biodiversity hotspots country.

Transport corridors: impact on wildlife

1. Fragmentation of habitat.



2. Reduced genetic variability due to lower inter-mixing.

3. Increased ~~[illegible]~~ killings of animals on roads.

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4. Adverse impact due to vehicular pollution.

5. Cutting of trees due to road construction ⇒ impact on tree-dwelling species.

6. Reduced migration of animals.

7. Increased man-animal conflicts with wild animals entering human habitations.

Current Policy Framework

- Wildlife Protection Act ⇒ Protected Areas.
  - National Parks
  - Wildlife Sanctuaries
  - Conservation Reserves
  - Community Reserves
- Project Tiger → to preserve tiger corridors

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Project Elephant → to preserve elephant corridors.

Uttarakhand High Court judgement → living entity status for entire animal kingdom

Living entity

Suggested Measures

1. Ecosystem & landscape approach to wildlife conservation.
2. Strengthen Environment Impact Assessment process.
3. Construct underground or overground roads in forests
4. Role of technology (eg:- RFID tags for animals to avoid collisions).
5. No vehicular entry during night (eg:- Bandipur Tiger reserve).

Way forward

The Draft wildlife Action Plan (2017-31) seeks to incorporate progressive approaches to resolve this issue.

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17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. **(250 Words) 15**

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Technology can play a big role in ~~increasing~~ the aid of farmers.

Technology: increasing productivity

1. National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) ⇒ to provide extension facilities to farmers.

2. e-Choupal → to provide various advisories to farmers.

3. Marketing (better prices ⇒ better returns ⇒ better investment ⇒ better productivity)
   → e-National Agricultural Market

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↳ AGRAMAKNET → marketing information to farmers

4. Access to modern inputs, eg:- IFFCO-i-Mandi (fertilisers).

Technology: reducing susceptibility to climate change

1. Precision agriculture
   ↳ more input use efficiency
   ⇓
   low water requirement
   ⇓
   low susceptibility.

2. Role of biotechnology (GM crops - Bt cotton, Mustard DMH-11).
   ↳ better biotic resistance (pests)
   ↳ abiotic resistance (shorter duration, drought adaptability).

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3. Use of mobile technology
- provide weather advisories
- assessment in crop insurance claims.

Underutilised : reasons

Reason	Measures needed
- Low awareness among farmers	- DD-Kisan channel - Content in local languages.
- Low capital availability	- Interest Subvention Scheme
- Poor extension facilities	- Lab-to-land connect
- Apprehensions against technology (eg:- GM crops)	- Information & Awareness generation campaign.

Conclusion
Technology can be a big enabler in realising the goal of doubling farmers' incomes by 2022.

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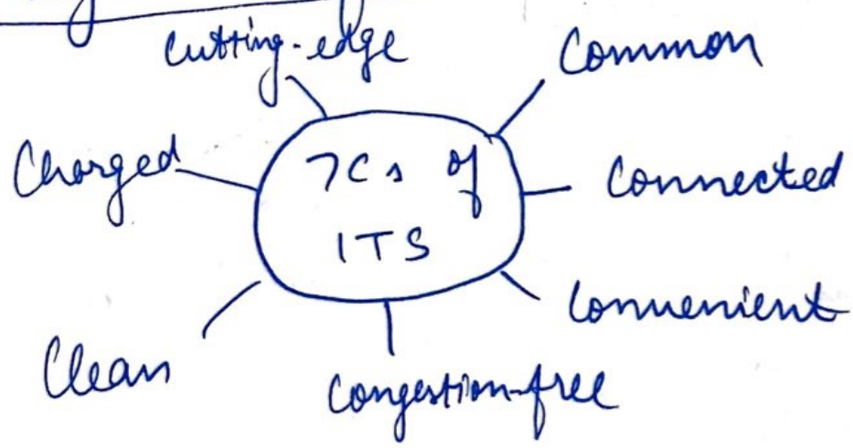
18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) refers to transport systems that utilise modern technologies such as information technology, artificial intelligence, internet of things.

Examples

1. Intelligent traffic control in Dubai
2. ITS in Mysore.
3. Parkmslot platform in Vijawada for automated Parking



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Need for ITS in India

1. Reduce congestion on roads (currently 23 crore vehicles).
2. To ensure effective multi-modal integration.
3. To encourage SMART mobility.
4. To promote ease of travel.
5. To reduce local air pollution from transport sector.
6. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (road sector contributes 20% of GHG emissions).
7. To promote the use of electronic vehicles in the country.
8. To ensure effective last-mile connectivity.

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Challenges in deploying ITS

- **Institutional** → capacity constraints of urban local bodies
  → ineffective coordination between different transport departments.
- **Regulatory** → no effective regulation of ITS systems
- **Economic** → large capital investment is required in deploying ITS
- **Social** → may increase inequality between haves & have-nots.
- **Technological** → underdeveloped technologies in India such as AI, IOT
  → misuse of technology is possible.

Way Forward

These challenges should be addressed while realising 7C's as given by Hon'ble Prime Minister in utilising ITS systems.

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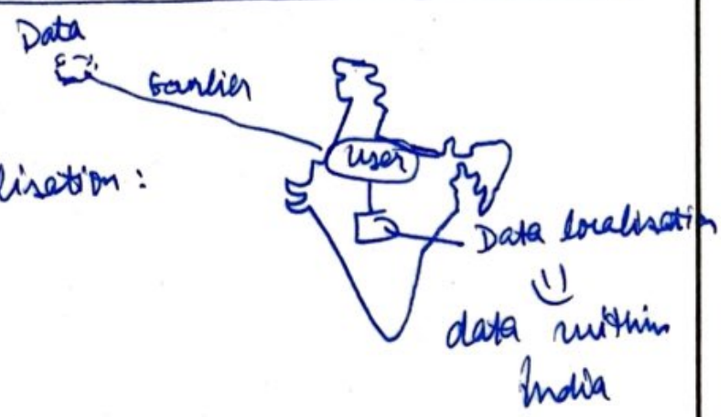
19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. **(250 Words) 15**

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्णा समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation : It mean that foreign IT technology companies should store their data ~~within~~ in servers located ~~in~~ within India.

Data localisation : concept



Significance

1. To uphold right to privacy (Puttaswamy case).
2. To ensure accountability of digital platforms.

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3. To protect sovereign interests of India.

4. To deal effectively with cyber crimes.

5. To reduce the vulnerability to cyber espionage.

6. To inspire public confidence in digital technologies.

7. To protect sensitive government data.

Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee Report: Draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018

1. Defines
   - Data principal : owner of data
   - Data fiduciary : controller of data
   - Data processor : processes data.

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2. Data localisation.
   - each copy to be stored within India
   - sensitive data: only in India.
3. Data Protection Authority is to be constituted.
4. Data Protection Officers in significant fiduciaries.
5. Right to be forgotten is to be provided to citizens.
6. Data ~~prot~~ trust scores of fiduciaries.

Limitations of data localisation

1. Strong opposition by companies
2. May impact foreign investment in India.
3. May prevent competition against Indian companies.
4. Problems due to jurisdictional issues.

Way Forward

The data localisation norms should be adopted in the larger interests of India.

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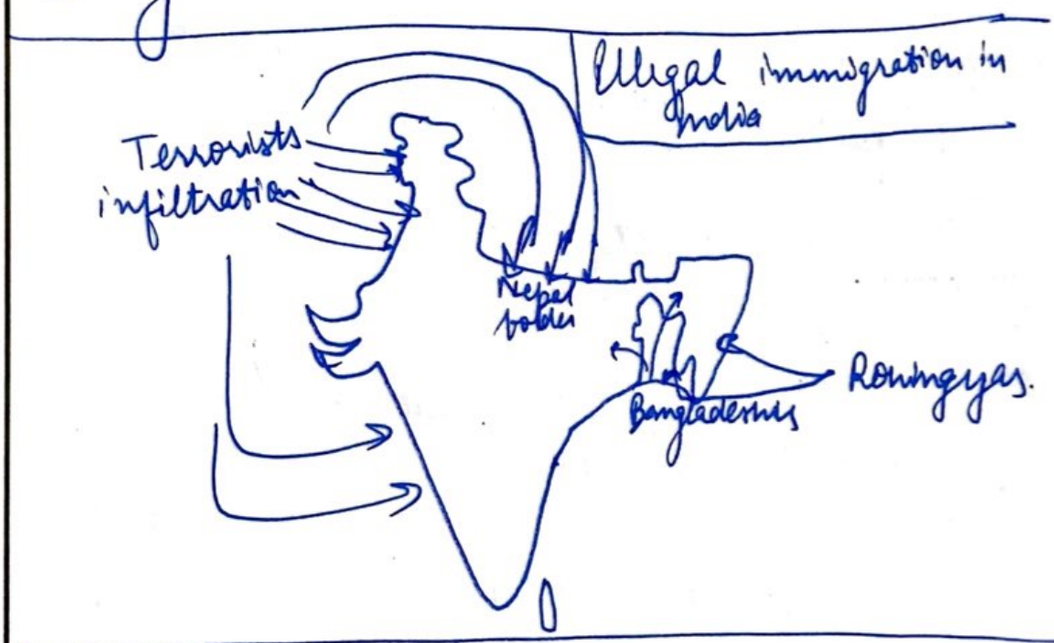
20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की क़वायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Ministry of Home Affairs, currently there are 1.5 to 2 crore illegal immigrants living in India.



Link with national security

1. Links with terrorist organisations
   Ex:- ISI link with Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army.

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2. Arms & Narcotics trafficking in the guise of illegal immigration.

3. Use of illegal immigrants as couriers to supply fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

4. Illegal infiltration of terrorists.

5. Volatile security situation in Assam due to illegal Bangladeshi immigrants.

"National Register of Citizens" Exercise in Assam

Rationale

- It seeks to identify illegal immigrants who entered Assam after 24th March 1971 and seeks to deport them.

This document is personalised for Chirag Jain(chi2310@gmail.com)

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2. Only those who entered Assam before this date would be considered as citizens.

3. It is in line with Assam Accord (1985).

Criticism

1. Many indigenous tribes do not have any identity records.

2. Practical difficulty in deporting illegal migrants.

3. There have many exclusion errors in NRC.

4. It is against the principle of non-refoulment (Dian - Lian - Kham judgement by Supreme Court).

Way Forward

The NRC exercise should be done very accurately, while providing ample time to those excluded. The negotiations should also be conducted with Bangladesh in this regard.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1152)

Name of Candidate	Chirag Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	21606
Center	Online	Date	10/9/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

This document is per

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures. Examine.

(150 Words) 10

भारतीय विधान-मंडलों में अध्यक्ष को प्रदान की गई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थिति वस्तुतः उन्हें अनुचित राजनीतिक दबावों से सुरक्षित करना अनिवार्य बनाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 93 of the Constitution envisages Speaker to be the presiding officer of Lok Sabha.

Crucial position of Speaker

1. Presiding officer of Lok Sabha & State Legislative Assemblies.
2. Decides the finality of money bill (Article 110)
3. Guardian of Parliamentary privileges.
4. Decides final judgement in anti-defection cases (Tenth Schedule)
5. Maintains decorum in the House.
6. Maintains political neutrality.

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7. Appoints Parliamentary Committees. (himself head of 3 of them)

Imperative to protect from undue political pressures

Issue	Suggestion
Lack of political neutrality	- Once a Speaker, always a speaker ⇒ must resign from political party (NCRWC)
Misuse of money bill provisions (Aadhar bill controversy)	- Need to evolve guidelines - Matter sub-judice with Supreme Court.
Misuse of anti-defection provisions (ex:- Tamil Nadu assembly	- Final judgement with President/Governor (Law commission - 255th report)
Misuse of disciplinary proceedings (ex:- Gujarat assembly)	- Should exercise restraint.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas.
(150 Words) 10

पांचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ विकास की प्रक्रिया में, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243A में वर्णित ग्राम सभाओं के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Gram Sabhas consist of all voters in a village.

Significance

1. Ensure participatory governance
2. Uphold principle of subsidiarity.
3. Facilitate social audit of government programmes.

With respect to Fifth Schedule Areas

The provisions of Part IX (PRIs) have been extended to Fifth Schedule Areas by Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA)

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Significance

1. Greater amount of subsidiarity.
2. Gram Sabhas has special powers
   - land acquisition
   - control over money-lending
   - auction of mineral resources.
3. Protection to tribal customs
4. Safeguards to ensure that higher tiers of Panchayats do not encroach upon lower tiers.

Challenges

1. Conflict between State policies, such as, on wetlands, community resources, forests
2. Lack of vocal leadership in Scheduled areas.
3. Inadequate representation to women.
4. States have not gone beyond inserting ~~broad~~ minor modifications in their PESA laws.
5. Non-consideration of Governors' reports.

Way Forward

There is a need to implement 2nd ARC recommendations with respect to Scheduled areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a lifetime ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalization of politics? Discuss in light of recent judgments by the Supreme Court. **(150 Words) 10**

किसी व्यक्ति को भारत में संसद हेतु चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार से किन आधारों पर वंचित किया जा सकता है? क्या जघन्य अपराधों के दोषी व्यक्तियों पर आजीवन प्रतिबंध से राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या हल होगी? सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए हाल के निर्णयों के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 102 of the Constitution provides for grounds of disqualification from election to Parliament.

They include

1. Not a citizen of India.
2. Below 25 years of age (Lok Sabha) and 30 (Rajya Sabha)
3. Not an elector in Lok Sabha constituency.
4. Adjudged as an insolvent
5. Disqualified in accordance with Parliamentary law (Representation of People Act)

Relevance of lifetime ban on convicted politicians in heinous crimes

The Election Commission has made this recommendation through amendment to Sec. 8 of the Representation of People Act.

Pros

1. Uphold integrity of politics.
2. Prevent moral turpitude in public life.
3. Inspire public confidence

Cons

1. Candidates may be falsely implicated.
2. No scope for future correction.

Way Forward

There is a need to ~~do~~ implement recommendations of Vohra Committee.
The Political parties should evolve a Code of Conduct in not giving tickets to criminal elements.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. **(150 Words) 10**

विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों (विभागीय स्थायी समितियों) को भारत में लघु-संसदों के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। लोकतांत्रिक राज्यव्यवस्था में उनकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए और उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए कि वे संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करती हैं।

Parliamentary Committees

- Financial Committees
- Departmental Standing Committees
- Ad-hoc Committees
- Administrative Committees

Departmental Standing Committees → 24 in number → 16 under Lok Sabha, 8 under Rajya Sabha.

Relevance of DSCs

1. Examine annual reports of ministries / departments.
2. Examine demand for grants with respect to departments / ministries.
3. Ensure accountability of executive to Parliament
4. Examine bills related to department.

Improve overall effectiveness of Parliament

1. Facilitate detailed scrutiny of demand for grants & bills (ex:- DSC on finance examines various budgetary provisions).
2. Brings in outside expertise in functioning of Parliament.
3. Facilitate effective division of labour (Parliament is too big).
4. Uphold financial accountability of ~~Parliament~~ govt. to Parliament.

Way Forward

There is a need to refer more bills to DSCs. As per PRS legislative research, only 28% bills were referred to DSCs in 16th Lok Sabha.

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5. Social audit has a crucial role in effective implementation of social sector programmes. Comment. Also, discuss its strengths and limitations.

सामाजिक क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षण की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके मजबूत पक्षों और सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। **(150 Words) 10**

Social audit refers to the offical process in which beneficiaries of a government programme evaluate its implementation by comparing official records with ground realities.

Role in effective implementation

1. Ensure effective utilization of funds. (ex:- social audit in MGNREGA)
2. ~~Ensure~~ Constant monitoring of programme outcomes (ex- Mothers' Committees in Anganwadis).

3. Ensure adherence to rules & norms (ex:- Parents Committees under Right to Education).

Strengths

1. Greater element of subsidiarity
2. Ensure responsive public service delivery.
3. Bring accountability in governance
4. Ensure transparency.
5. Bring out cases of ~~scalpe~~ wrongdoing (ex.- Deoria & Muzzafarpur shelter homes cases → social audit by TISS).

Limitations

- → weaker capacity of panchayats
- → lack of awareness
- → Resource constraints
- → Bureaucratic mindset of not disclosing information

Way Forward

There is a need to provide legal backing to social audit process, as done in Meghalaya recently.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Discuss the significance of the 268th report of the Law Commission in addressing the problems of undertrials in India. What other measures can be taken in this regard? **(150 Words) 10**

भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की समस्याओं को दूर करने में विधि आयोग की 268वीं रिपोर्ट के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में अपनाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपाय कौन-से हैं?

Currently, India has 4.3 lakh prisoners. Out of them, 68% are under-trials.

Problems of under-trials

Problem	Law Commission (268th report) recommendation
Large pendency in courts	- Fill judicial vacancies
Poor condition of undertrials	- Improve infrastructure in jails
Large delays	- Release undertrials.

Other measures

1. Criminal justice reforms (Malimath Committee)
2. Ensure rehabilitation of inmates.
3. Skill development of jail inmates.
4. Inculcate right values among prisoners.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Enumerate the major welfare schemes for the elderly in India. Examine whether their benefits are reaching the targeted population. **(150 Words) 10**

भारत में वृद्धजनों के लिए प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या उनके लाभ लक्षित लोगों तक पहुंच रहे हैं।

Elderly population comprises 8% (10 crore) of Indian population.

Article 41 of the Indian Constitution calls the state to provide public assistance in old age.

Welfare schemes for elderly

1. National Policy on Elderly People, 1999
2. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act.
3. Integrated Programme for Older Persons.
4. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana.
5. Vayoshreshtha Samman Awards.

Are benefits reaching elderly

Challenges

1. Lack of awareness among elderly.
2. Emotional issues → reluctance to complain harassment by children.
3. Ruralisation of elderly → 70% of elderly people live in villages ⇒ lack of adequate healthcare facilities.
4. Feminisation of ageing : Sex Ratio (60+ age) → 1033 females per 1000 males
   ↳ females are more vulnerable.
5. Lack of political will

Way Forward

It is important to address these shortcomings. The recommendations of Mohini Giri Committee should be implemented in this regard.

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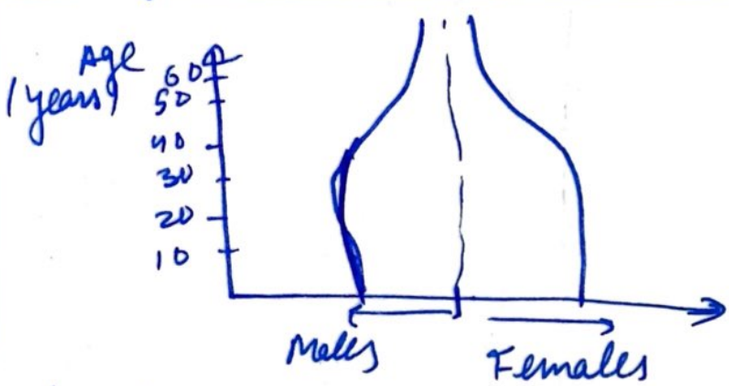
8. Demographic dividend may become demographic liability in the absence of adequate skill development. In this context, discuss the importance of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015.

(150 Words) 10

समुचित कौशल विकास के अभाव में जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश, जनसांख्यिकीय दायित्व बन सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता नीति, 2015 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, around 54% of population is below 25 years of age. The benefits of this young population are referred to as demographic dividend.



India : age structure => large young population (demographic dividend)

Demographic dividend may become demographic liability

1. Only 2% of workforce has undergone formal skill training.

2. Less than 20% of graduates are employable

3. Perception issue → skill development & vocational training not seen as favourably.

National Policy for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, 2015

Feature	Importance
Recognition of Prior learning	- Certify informal skills
Apprenticeship promotion	- Industry relevant training
Start-up India	- Innovation + Self employment
Sector Skill Councils	- Greater role of private sector.

Way Forward

There is need to implement Sharda Prasad Committee recommendations for skill development.

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9. It has been acknowledged widely that smart power is the best possible way for achieving intended foreign policy outcomes. Examine in the context of India. **(150 Words) 10**

यह व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है कि स्मार्ट पावर विदेश नीति के अपेक्षित परिणामों को प्राप्त करने का सर्वोत्तम संभव तरीका है। भारत के संदर्भ में इसका परीक्षण कीजिए।

Smart power refers to the optimum mix of soft power & hard power.

Relevance for India

Soft power (culture, democracy, people-to-people ties, diaspora)	Hard power (military, economy)
1. Support at international fora (UNSC, NSG). 2. Enhance credibility. 3. Build people-to-people ties.	1. Balancing China. 2. Ensuring security (eg:- Operation Shakti (Pokhran II))

4. Protect diaspora's interests.

5. Strengthen international relations, for example, popularity of Indian films in Russia & China.

6. Strengthen democratic ~~countries~~ set up, for en:- in Africa.

7. Leverage India's cultural traditions (en:- Buddhism in Southeast Asia)

3. Promoting India's trade & investment interests.

4. Securing freedom of navigation

5. Securing Indian strategic interests (en:- Changi naval base, Duqm port).

6. Acting as net security provider in Asia-Pacific region

Way Forward

There is a need to evolve optimum mix of hard power & soft power (smart power)

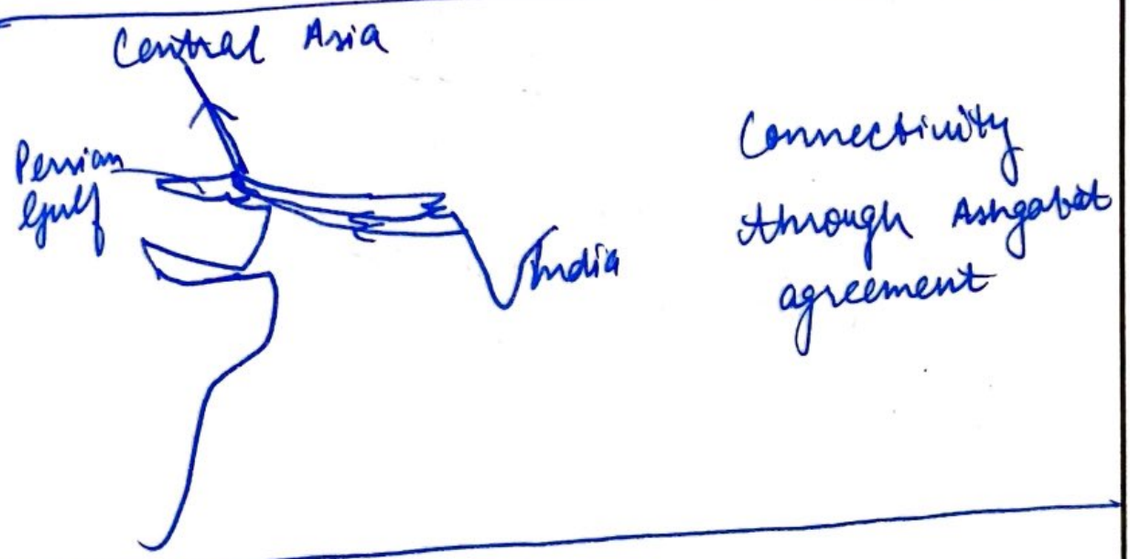
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India.

(150 Words) 10

अशगाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अशगाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ashgabat agreement connects Persian Gulf with central Asia.



Significance for India

1. In line with India's Connect Central Asia policy

2. Ensure better connectivity from India to Central Asia through ports such as Bandar Abbas and Chabahar

3. Greater trade ties with Central Asia Currently : Central Asia - India trade → $ 2 billion
: Central Asia - China $ 60 billion)

4. Promote Indian investments in Central Asia.

5. Secure India's energy interests
Ex:-
- TAPI pipeline
- Kazakhstan has uranium
- Turkmenistan → hydrocarbon reserves.

6. Secure India's strategic interests in the region
- balancing China
- address security issues (ex:- Golden Crescent)

Way Forward

It should be further complemented with International North-South Corridor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Despite long-term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. **(250 Words) 15**

न्यायालयों में मुकदमों के लंबित रहने की समस्या की बहुत समय से पहचान होने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या को कम करने की दिशा में सीमित प्रगति ही हो पाई है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

"Justice delayed is Justice denied"

Currently, around 3 crore cases are pending in different courts of the country.

Reasons for pendency of cases

1. Problems of subordinate courts (Article 233-237) → more than 90% cases pending.

2. Excessive use of Special Leave Petition (Article 136) → SLPs admitted by Supreme Court
   2008 → 28%
   2016 - 40%

3. Excessive government litigation
(Economic Survey 2017-18)

4. High judicial vacancies
High courts : 40%
Supreme Court : 6%

5. Infrastructural constraints in judiciary.

6. Cumbersome laws ⇒ lack of clarity leads to high litigation.

7. Low judges strength with respect to population.
Per lakh population - no. of judges.
India : 18
U.S. : more than 100

8. Lack of judicial accountability ⇒ no judicial performance evaluation.

9. Judicial activism (Article 142)

Suggested measures

1. Constitute National Court of Appeal

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(Law Commission 229th report)

2. Procedural reforms in judiciary (Law Commission 230th report)

3. Widespread use of Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADR)

4. Cooperative separation of powers
   - → Resolve memorandum of procedure issue
   - → No compulsive government litigation

5. Strengthen lower judiciary (Punnchi Commission)

6. Constitute All India Judicial Service (Punnchi Commission)

7. Judicial impact assessment of laws (2nd ARC).

Way Forward

It is important to undertake these reforms to address the problem of judicial pendency.

12. Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being mentioned in the Constitution, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. **(250 Words) 15**

संविधान में 'विधि की सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' पद का उल्लेख नहीं होने के बावजूद, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने विगत वर्षों में भारतीय संवैधानिक कानून में 'प्रक्रियात्मक सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' और 'सारवान सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' का सिद्धांत अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 21 of the Constitution says nobody can be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

Due process of law:- This concept is associated with U.S. constitution. It means that Supreme Court can look into procedural question of reasonableness of law, apart from substantive question of ~~law~~ illegality.

While, Indian Supreme Court can

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only look into substantive question of illegality, without going into procedural question of reasonableness.

Adoption of "procedural due process"

1. Maneka Case (1978)
Supreme Court went into reasonableness of law, ~~thus~~ ~~establishing~~ adopting procedural due process.

2. Expansion of Fundamental Rights (Article 21)
↳ As a result of procedural due process, Supreme Court has expanded the scope of right to life to include right to clean environment, right to sleep, right to privacy (Puttaswamy case).

3. Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
Supreme Court decriminalised homosexuality under Sec. 377 of IPC, saying it is unreasonable in respect to Articles 15, 19, 21.

Adoption of substantive due process

1. Kihoto Hollohan case
Supreme Court can go into substantive question of illegality (ex:- in anti-defection cases).

2. Haryana Panchayat law case (2015)
Supreme Court upheld this law, saying it was beyond its scope, as State Assembly was within its power to make such law.

3. Suresh Kumar Kaushal case (2013)
SC refused to intervene in Sec. 377

Conclusion
By incorporating these two doctrines, the Supreme Court has upheld Rule of Law in the country.

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13. Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. **(250 Words) 15**

UPSC की स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित रखने और सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, संविधान द्वारा प्रकल्पित 'योग्यता प्रणाली के संरक्षक' के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित करने में UPSC की सीमाओं का आकलन कीजिए।

Article 315 of the Constitution envisages Union Public Service Commission to be the main central recruiting agency.

Independent and Impartial functioning of UPSC

1. Security of tenure : no arbitrarily removal, except according to a well defined procedure (Article 317)

2. Expenditure of UPSC charged upon Consolidated Fund of India.

3. No post-retirement employment under government.
4. Well-defined functions (Article 320)

Limitations

1. Its recomomendations are not binding.
2. Overlapping functions in disciplinary matters with central vigilance commission.
3. Proposed cadre & service allocation policy (after foundation course). This will lead to bypassing of UPSC.
4. Qualifications of UPSC members are not prescribed in the Constitution.

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5. Vacancies → currently UPSC has only 8 members, while the norm is to have at least 10 members.

6. Non-transparent nature of functioning of UPSC.

7. Longer recruitment process, for example, civil service examination takes almost a year to complete.

8. No ~~control~~ role over state civil servants' promotion to all India services.

Way Forward

While UPSC has served as the watchdog of merit system in India, it is important to undertake reforms. NCRWC recommendations for UPSC reforms should be implemented.

14. Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining to regulatory environment in India. **(250 Words) 15**

दोषपूर्ण नियामकीय नीतियों का बाजार बलों की कुशल अंतःक्रिया पर गंभीर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और सार्वजनिक हित की क्षति हो सकती है। भारत में नियामकीय वातावरण से संबंधित प्रणालीगत मुद्दों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Regulators' role became more important as India undertook economic reforms since 1990s.

Faulty regulatory policies	Adverse Impact
Lack of innovation	- stifles innovation
Over-regulation	- Poor business environment
Non-clarity of roles	- Complex regulations

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Delayed proceedings	- Slow decision making
Delayed approvals.	Twin Balance sheet problem
Excessive bureaucratisation	Red - tapism.

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15. There is a need to introduce urgent reforms in the Cooperative sector to deal with the challenges that it has been facing. Discuss. **(250 Words) 15**
सहकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए इसमें तत्काल सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cooperatives refer to autonomous associations of people united voluntarily to meet their social, economic and political aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise.

~~Ans~~ ~~Ans~~ The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act has granted a Constitutional status to cooperatives sector.

1. Article 19(1) → right to form cooperatives
2. Article 43B → state to promote cooperatives.

3. Part IX B : Cooperatives

Need for reforms

Challenge	Reform
Excessive bureaucratisation	- Increase representation to civil society - Simplification of cooperative laws
Lack of self-help	- Capacity-building of cooperatives. - Promote micro-entrepreneurship.
No member-centrality	- More voice to members. - Right to information to members.
No professionalism	- Induction of external talent - Skill development

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Weaker audit process	- Institutionalise social audit of cooperatives. - Compulsory publication of audit reports.
Non-democratic functioning	- Elections should be held at regular intervals. - Cooperatives should not be suspended for long periods.
Lack of autonomy	- Lesser government control over cooperatives - Promote accountability
Bogus cooperatives ⇒ corruption	- Monitoring of cooperatives - Regular inspections.

Way forward

The provisions of 97th Constitutional Amendment Act contain sufficient directives to ensure effective and efficient functioning of cooperatives. They must be earnestly implemented.

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16. Explain the features and significance of the recently launched National Nutrition Mission. Also, discuss with examples, the role that local self governments can play in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives. **(250 Words) 15**

हाल ही में आरंभ किये गए राष्ट्रीय पोषण मिशन की विशेषताओं और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, पोषण से संबद्ध पहलों को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी निगरानी करने और उनकी सततता बनाए रखने में स्थानीय स्व-शासन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 47 of the constitution directs the State to ensure proper nutrition to all citizens.

In this content, recently the government has launched National Nutrition Mission

Features

1. ICDS-CAS (Common Application Software
   ↳ to empower field functionaries.
2. Incentives → to state governments to improve nutritional outcomes.

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3. Innovation → promotes innovative approaches to tackle malnutrition.

4. Behavioural change → seeks to bring behavioural change through information and awareness campaigns.

5. Training & Capacity-building
↳ for Anganwadi workers, ASHAs & other field functionaries.

6. Convergence → between Central, State and local governments.

7. Target-based approach - from 2017-18 to 2019-20, annual targets:
Anaemia → 3% annual reduction
Undernutrition → 2% annual reduction.

Significance

1. Address the problem of undernutrition (India has 19 crore malnourished people).

2. Adopt a mission-mode approach.
3. Promote collaboration between various stakeholders.
4. To have a decentralised approach.
5. To address the problem holistically, includes sanitation, nutrition, food security, healthcare.

Role of local self governments

Role	Examples
Promoting	- Generating awareness - Ex:- Aanchal Banks in Rajasthan
Monitoring	- Through social audit of outcomes - Ex:- Mothers' Committees in Anganwadis.
Sustaining	- To ensure long-term impact of nutritional interventions. - Ex:- Rani Mistris in Jharkhand.

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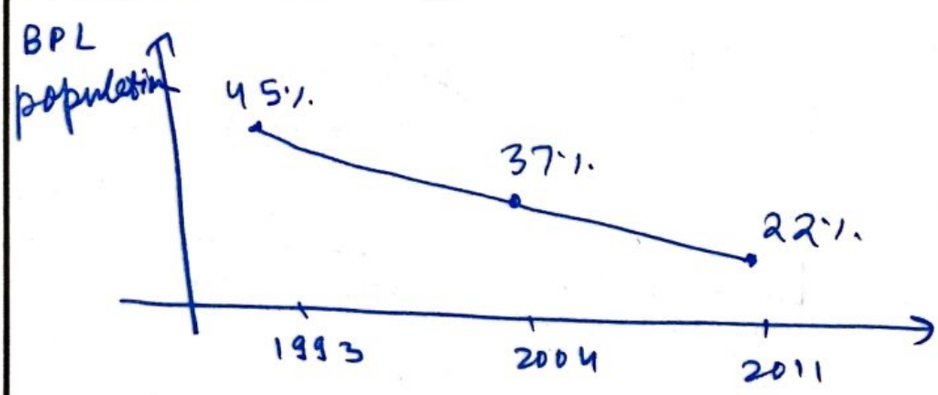
17. While many people have been able to rise above poverty line, India is still home to the largest number of poor. Briefly discuss the factors responsible for the prevalence of poverty in India. What are the areas in which focused efforts need to be made in order to accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner? **(250 Words) 15**

जहाँ, कई लोग गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर आने में सफल रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी सर्वाधिक संख्या में गरीब निवास करते हैं। भारत में गरीबी की व्यापकता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। गरीबी उन्मूलन की गति को संधारणीय तरीके से तीव्र करने के लिए किन क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

"Poverty is the worst form of violence" - Mahatma Gandhi.

As per Tendulkar report, India has seen poverty reduction over years.

Decline in poverty in India



India still home to largest number of poor

1. One in five of world's poor live

in India.

2. Higher incidence of poverty among marginalised sections.

Tendulkar line: poor population (2010-11)

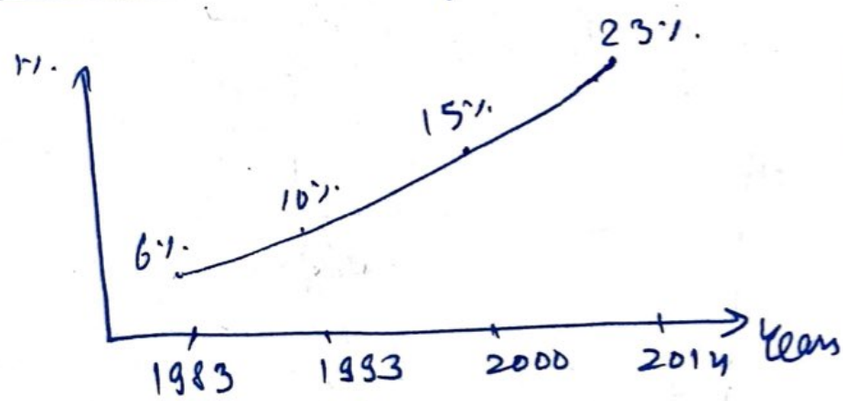
Overall : 22%
Villages : 25%
Muslims : 25%
SCs : 29%
STs : 43%

Factors responsible

1. Economic factors

Growing inequality : Thomas Piketty's report

Share of top earners in national wealth in India



2. Social factors → higher poverty rates among SCs, STs & Muslims. (highlighted above.

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3. Jobless growth → while economy has grown over 8% since 1990s, the employment growth has been less than 2%.

4. Low agricultural returns (49% of population) ⇒ disguised unemployment

5. Technological factors → digital divide

6. Health : Poor health → lower productivity ⇒ lower incomes

7. Poor learning outcomes → less than 8% Indians are graduates (Census 2011)

Areas : need for focus

The government has identified 115 backward districts under Aspirational Districts Programme. Focus on these areas will accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner. These states are mainly U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha.

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18. Several issues related to adopting new technologies, transforming processes and improving implementation of NeGP need to be addressed. Discuss. Also, enumerate the set of principles guiding the design and implementation of the e-Kranti Program (NeGP 2.0). **(250 Words) 15**

नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने, प्रक्रियाओं को रूपांतरित करने और एनईजीपी (NeGP) के कार्यान्वयन में सुधार लाने से संबंधित कई मुद्दों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ई-क्रांति कार्यक्रम (NeGP 2.0) के डिजाईन (रूप-रेखा) और कार्यान्वयन का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले सिद्धांतों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

e-governance refers to application of digital technologies to bring SMART governance.

In U.N. E-governance Development Index 2018, India is ranked at 96 out of 193 countries.

Issues

Adopting new technologies

1. Adopting Artificial Intelligence (ex:- Andhra Pradesh using AI to predict school drop out rates).

2. Adopting Big Data Analytics (ex:- Project Insights of Income Tax

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Department).

3. Adopting Blockchain Technology (ex:- India Chain developed by NITI Aayog).

Transforming processes

1. Need for Business Process Reengineering
   - complicated laws
   - cumbersome procedures
   - multiple layers

   ⇒ need for rationalising

2. Repealing outdated laws
3. Capacity-building of public servants in e-governance.

Improving Implementation

1. Addressing digital divide (currently only 15% of households have active internet connection).
2. Improving digital infrastructure

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Examples: → Saubhagya Yojana (power supply
→ Bharatnet (increasing broadband coverage)

3. Develop content in local languages.

Principles for NeGP 2.0 (e-Kranti)

Design	Implementation
1. Content in local languages.	1. Capacity-building of public servants
2. Business Process ~~re~~ re-engineering.	2. Address digital divide.
3. ~~Adapt~~ Integrate with 4th Industrial Revolution.	3. Generate public awareness

Way Forward

The focus of NeGP 2.0 should be on bringing SMART Governance
→ Simple → Responsive
→ Moral → Transparent.
→ Accountable

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19. India-China ties, marked by a broad convergence on transnational issues, on one hand and geostrategic rivalry on the other, have profound implications not only for the two countries but also the current international system. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत-चीन संबंध, जो एक ओर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर व्यापक अभिसरण और दूसरी तरफ भू-रणनीतिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता द्वारा चिन्हित होते हैं, इनका न केवल इन दोनों देशों के लिए बल्कि वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली के लिए भी गंभीर निहितार्थ हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and China represent two pillars of Asian century.

Broad convergence

1. On climate change
2. On Afghanistan (ex:- Wuhan summit → joint economic project in Afghanistan)
3. Early resolution of border dispute (ex:- Wuhan summit → strategic guidance to armies)
4. On South-South cooperation (BRICS)
5. On Free-Trade (ex:- RCEP)
6. On greater people-to-people contacts.

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7. Multilateral cooperation (ex:- Shanghai Cooperation Organisation)

8. Against terrorism ⇒ call for Global Convention against terrorism.

Geostrategic rivalry

1. Frequent border incursions. (ex:- Doklam crisis)

2. Sovereignty issues: (ex:- China Pakistan Economic Corridor)

3. China's Belt & Road initiative ⇒ string of pearls around India

4. China's blocking of listing Maznood Azhar as terrorist at U.N.

5. Blocking India's membership to Nuclear Suppliers Group

6. Blocking India's permanent membership

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to U.N. Security Council.

Implications

For India & China	For current international system
1. Keeping India boxed in South Asia.	1. Impacts freedom of navigation in high seas.
2. Preventing cooperation between 2 countries.	2. Hampers cooperation on global issues such as climate change.
3. Delay in resolution of border disputes.	3. Prevents the emergence of Asian century.
4. Trade deficit against India ($ 52 billion deficit out of total trade of $ 84 billion)	

Way Forward

The Wuhan spirit should be carried forward for ensuring elephant & dragon dancing together.

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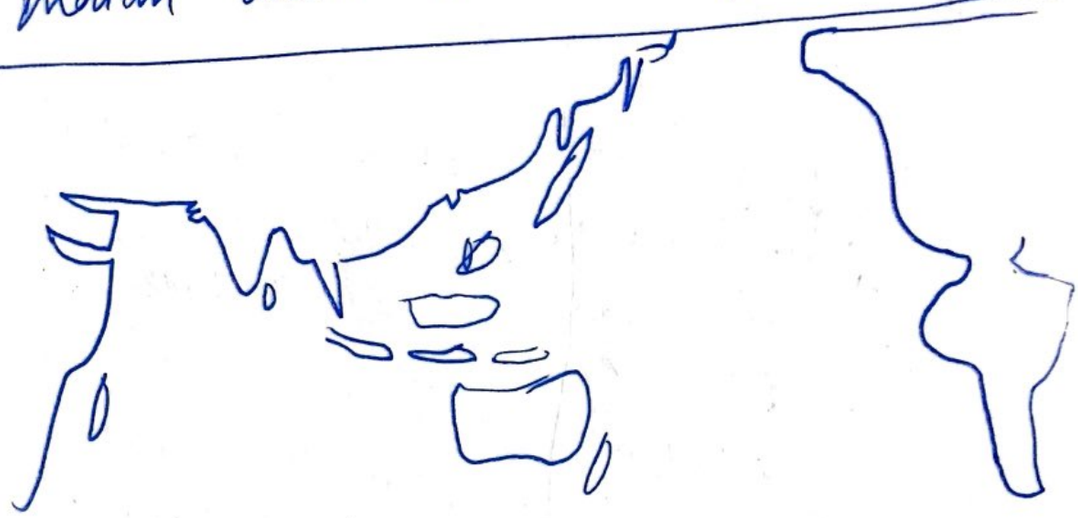
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's expanding interests rather than endorsement by others should be the basis of its engagement with what is being termed as the Indo-Pacific. Analyse. **(250 Words) 15**

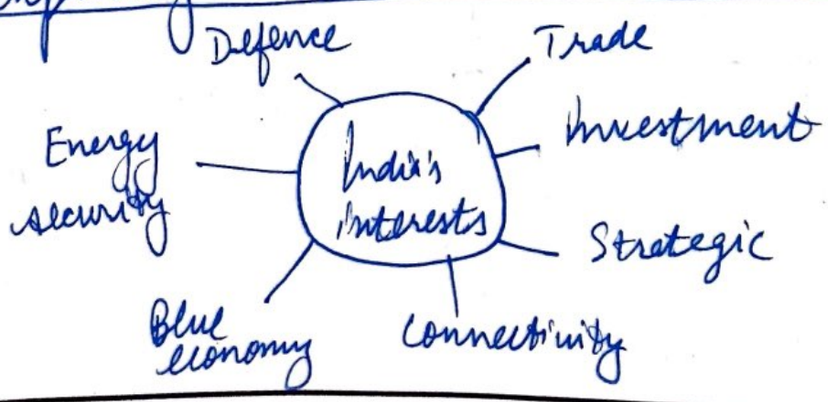
हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत की संलग्नता अन्य देशों को समर्थन के स्थान पर भारत के विस्तृत होते हितों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indo-Pacific refers to the larger region consisting of Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.



Indo-Pacific

Engagement: on the basis of India's expanding interests



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1. Trade (ex:- Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

2. Investment : (ex:- Japan investing in High Speed Rail project in India)

3. Strategic
   - balancing China
   - reciprocal logistics support agreement with France
   - Changi Naval base (Singapore)
   - Quad grouping

4. Connectivity → freedom of navigation
   - Asia-Africa Growth Corridor.

5. Blue economy
   - India got exploration rights over polymetallic nodules in Central Indian Ocean.

6. Energy Security → exploring hydrocarbon reserves in Vietnam
   - → Civil nuclear cooperation agreement with Japan.

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7. Defence → supplying Brahmos missiles to Vietnam.

No need for endorsement of others

1. China → doesn't endorse India's growing role in Indo-Pacific.
2. RCEP → members want greater reduction in tariffs ⇒ may adversely impact Indian industry.
3. Withdrawal of U.S. (America-first Policy) → India should not depend on U.S. endorsement.

Way Forward

India's engagement in Indo-Pacific should be guided by Act East Policy, while preserving strategic autonomy.